

AC 4427(2) EAST BERKS

East Berks United Sanitary Districts,

INCLUDING

MAIDENHEAD AND WOKINGHAM URBAN DISTRICTS,
COOKHAM, EASTHAMPSTEAD, WINDSOR AND
WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICTS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH
for 1932.

BY

JAMES J. PATERSON, M.D., (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, (ENG.);

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS (LOND.);

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

ABINGDON :

BURGESS AND SON, PRINTERS, STERT STREET,
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Contents.

PREFACE.

Letter of Address.
 Members of Joint Committee.
 Clerk to the Joint Committee.
 Staff. Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspectors, etc.
 Hospitals, Isolation, General.
 Nursing Associations.
 Welfare Centres.
 Clinics, various.
 Laboratories and arrangements for.
 Examination of Pathological specimens.
 Poor Law Medical Officers, list of.
 Public Vaccinators, list of.
 Public Analyst (for County).
 Consultants and Specialists (for County).
 Veterinary Inspectors (for County).
 Midwives in Practice, list of.
 Constitution and History of United Districts.
 Census.

REPORT.

Maidenhead Urban Section.
 Wokingham Urban Section.
 Cookham Rural Section.
 Easthampstead Rural Section.
 Windsor Rural Section.
 Wokingham Rural Section.

Each District is divided into corresponding Sections A—F
 and sub-divided into Paragraphs 1—35.

SECTION A.
GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. Area, Rates, etc.
2. Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1932.
3. Population.
4. Births.
5. Deaths.
6. Infant Mortality.

SECTION B.
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. Public Health Officers, etc.
8. Home Nursing.
9. Laboratory Facilities.
10. Legislation in Force.
11. Hospitals and Nursing Homes.
12. Ambulance Facilities.
13. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

SECTION C.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. Water Supply.
15. Drainage and Sewerage.
16. Rivers and Streams.
17. Closet Accommodation.
18. Public Cleansing
19. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.
20. Smoke Abatement.
21. Controlled Premises and Occupations.
22. Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.
23. Schools.
24. Sanitary Conditions Requiring Notice.

SECTION D.
HOUSING.

25. General Information.
26. Housing Statistics.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- 27. Milk Supply.
- 28. Meat and other Foods.
- 29. Adulteration, Analysis and Nutrition.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

- 30. General.
 - 31. Disinfection.
 - 32. Pests.
 - 33. Notifiable Diseases.
 - 34. Tuberculosis.
 - 35. Other Special Diseases.
-

APPENDIX.

Memoranda of Registrar General.

Population of Districts and Parishes.

Vital Statistics (General).

Comparison of Mortality Statistics.

Case-rate of Infectious Diseases.

Maternal Mortality Table.

Mortality Tables for the several Districts.

Factory and Workshop Tables.

*To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the JOINT
COMMITTEE for the UNITED SANITARY
DISTRICTS OF EAST BERKS.*

Gentlemen,

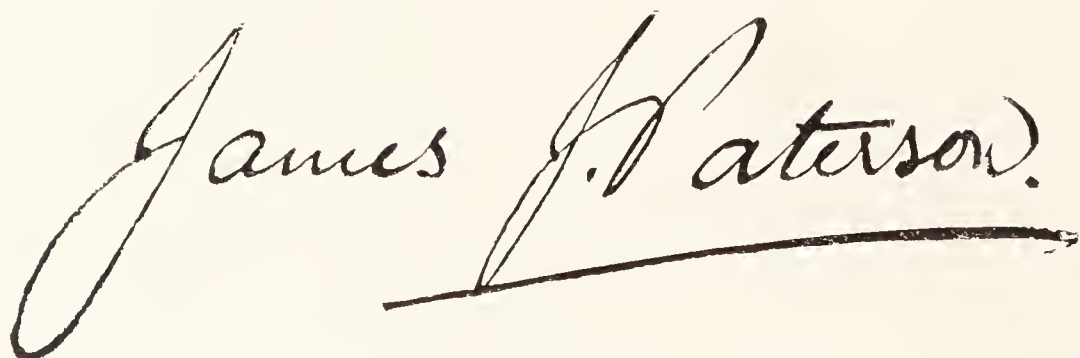
I have the privilege of presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the East Berks United Sanitary Districts which makes the twenty-second of the series since my appointment as Medical Officer of Health to these Districts.

Publication has been somewhat delayed this year owing to lateness of the receipt of certain essential statistics from the Registrar General, but on the other hand, the issue of the Census Returns relating to Berkshire has furnished much useful material which is duly commented upon in an appropriate paragraph in the Preface.

The two most noteworthy features of the year are the extensive outbreak of mild Scarlet Fever in Maidenhead and Cookham Districts and the very commendable progress that has been made in connection with the Sandhurst and Crowthorne Sewerage Scheme now completed.

In addition to expressing my grateful thanks to the Sanitary Inspectors for their loyal co-operation and valuable assistance, as well as to the several Councils for their continued appreciation of my services, I have to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy of the latter in according me leave of absence for a month in order to take part as the representative of this Country in the forthcoming international interchange of Public Health Section of the League of Nations.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "James J. Paterson." The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends across the width of the signature.

Medical Officer of Health.

Guildhall,
Maidenhead,
May, 1933.

Members of the Joint Committee of the East Berks United Sanitary Districts for the Year 1933.

Representing MAIDENHEAD Urban District :

L. R. F. Oldershaw, Esq., Fernley, Marlow Road,
Maidenhead.

F. W. Porter, Esq., "Spes Bona," College Road,
Maidenhead.

E. B. Norris, Esq., Grafton Lodge, Belmont Park Road,
Maidenhead.

Representing COOKHAM Rural District :

C. W. Cox, Esq., (Chairman), The Orchards, Maidenhead.

Capt. F. Britten, Fifield House, Maidenhead.

Representing EASTHAMPSTEAD Rural District :

M. Bolton, Esq., St. Mark's Road, Binfield.

H. E. A. Wiggett, Esq., Allanbay, Binfield.

A. Gough, Esq., Rectory Lane, Easthampstead.

Representing WINDSOR RURAL District :

Percy Alcock, Esq., Comfrey House, New Rd. Ascot.

Sir A. Henderson Young, Spring Grove, Sunningdale.

Representing WOKINGHAM Urban District :

M. Blake, Esq., 7 Osborne Road, Wokingham.

Representing WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT :

G. Ford, Esq., 127 Whiteknights Road, Reading.

E. M. Sturges, Esq., Barkham Square, Wokingham.

C. E. Mason, Esq., The Elms, Grazeley, near Reading.

Clerk to the Joint Committee :

H. E. Davies, Esq., Guildhall, Maidenhead. (Tel. 64.)

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

James J. Paterson, M.D. (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H. ; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.) ; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.) ; Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Office :—Guildhall, Maidenhead.

Telephone, Maidenhead 549.

1st Clerk :—Mr. Leslie Brittain (Cert. R.S.I.), Meat and Food Cert.

2nd Clerk :—Mr. Maurice Cottrell.

Sanitary Inspectors :

W. E. Harding, (Cert.) R.S.I., Meat and Food Cert., Sanitary Inspector for the Urban District of Maidenhead.

Office :—Guildhall, Maidenhead. Telephone, Maidenhead 549.

C. W. Marks, M.Inst. M.C.E., M.S.I.A., Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector for the Urban District of Wokingham.

Office :—Town Hall, Wokingham.

Telephone, Wokingham 323.

W. J. Coleman, (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor for the Rural District of Cookham.

Office :—Tittle Row Depôt, Altwood Road, Maidenhead.

Telephone, Littlewick Green 114.

C. Yorke, Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor for the Rural District of Easthampstead.

Office :—Council Offices, Bracknell.

Telephone, Bracknell 4.

E. A. Burch, (Cert.) R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector for the Rural District of Windsor.

Address :—Sunningdale, Ascot. Telephone, Ascot 376.

W. L. Longhurst, (Cert.) R.S.I., Meat and Food Cert., Sanitary Inspector for the Rural District of Wokingham.

Office :—Board Room, Barkham Road, Wokingham.

Telephone, Wokingham 264.

Isolation Hospitals.

Borough Isolation Hospital, St. Mark's Road, Maidenhead, for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. Available for all East Berks Districts.

Matron :—Miss T. F. Sephton.
Telephone, Maidenhead 482.

Windsor Rural District Hospital, Ham Fields, Old Windsor, for Smallpox only.

Caretaker :—Mrs. Cross, Sewage Farm, Old Windsor.
Telephone, Windsor 168.

Hospital tents for Smallpox stored at Edwards' Tent Works, Station Buildings, Maidenhead. Available for use in the following districts :—Maidenhead, Cookham and Easthampstead.

Hospital tents and equipment stored at the Poor Law Institution, Wokingham, also wooden buildings on Barkham Common, for Smallpox in Wokingham Urban and Rural Districts.

General Hospitals.

The General Hospitals available for patients residing in the East Berks Districts include :—

The Maidenhead Hospital, Maidenhead (Tel. 1361) for Borough of Maidenhead and Cookham Rural District.

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor (Tel. 883) for Windsor Rural District and portions of Easthampstead Rural District.

The Royal Berks Hospital, Reading (Tel. 2231) for Borough of Wokingham, Wokingham Rural District and portions of Easthampstead Rural District.

Nursing Associations.

Maidenhead and District Nursing Association.—3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead. Telephone, Maidenhead 651.

Ascot and neighbourhood.—Royal Victoria Cottage Nursing Home.—South Ascot. Telephone, Ascot 35.

Arborfield and Shinfield.—Hon Sec. Miss Jervoise, Targett's Farm, Arborfield. Nurse Semon, District trained, Certified Midwife.

Binfield.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Vlasto, Binfield Park. Nurse Davies, County trained, Certified Midwife.

Bracknell, Easthampstead and Warfield.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Barnett. Nurse Smith, Certified Midwife. Nurse Jones, General trained.

Bray and Holyport.—Hon. Sec. Miss Thompson, "Sunnyside," Holyport. Nurse Cox, County trained.

Cookham and Cookham Dean.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Handford, "Delhi," Cookham. Nurse Steele, County trained.

Crazies Hill, Remenham and Hurley.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Eric Noble, Park Place, Henley. Nurse Sage, General trained, Certified Midwife.

Crowthorne, Sandhurst and St. Sebastian.—Hon. Sec. Miss Monck, Aldworth, Crowthorne. Queen's Nurse Johnstone, Certified Midwife. Queen's Nurse Macdonald, Certified Midwife.

Finchampstead and Barkham.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Bannatyne, Avenue Lodge, Crowthorne. Nurse Watkins, Fully trained, Certified Midwife.

Hurst, Bearwood and Winnersh.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Mellor, The Woodlands, Hurst. Nurse Krauss, General trained, Certified Midwife.

Littlewick and Burchetts Green.—Hon. Sec. Miss Fraser, Littlewick Green. Nurse Moses, General trained, Certified Midwife.

Old Windsor.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Palmer, General Stores, Old Windsor. Nurse Tuck, County trained, Certified Midwife.

Shottesbrooke and White Waltham.—Hon. Sec. Lady Brownrigg, White Waltham. Nurse Wainwright, County trained.

Sonning, Woodley and Sandford.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. E. J. Fryer, Duffield House, Woodley. Nurse Rostron, General trained, Certified Midwife.

Swallowfield, Farley Hill, Beech Hill and Spencers Wood.—Hon. Sec. Miss Allfrey, Farley Castle. Nurse Pike, General trained, Certified Midwife.

Twyford and Ruscombe.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Newberry, London Road, Twyford. Nurse Blackler, District trained, Certified Midwife.

Wargrave and Knowl Hill.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Robin Grey, Mumbery Field, Wargrave. Queen's Nurse Cameron, Certified Midwife.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Ascot.—St. Michael's House Gymnasium, fortnightly, Thursday, 2-4 p.m.

Binfield.—Infant Welfare Centre, third Wednesday in the month, 2.30-4.30 p.m.

Bracknell.—Boys' Club, fortnightly, Thursday, 2.30-4.30 p.m.

Crowthorne.—Oddfellows Hall, second Wednesday in the month, 2.30 p.m.

Finchampstead.—Village Hall, first Friday in the month, 2.30 p.m.

Maidenhead.—“The Wilderness,” Cookham Road, Maidenhead, Fridays, 2-4 p.m.

Sandhurst.—Mission Hall, Branksome Hill Road, College Town, third Wednesday in the month, 2.30 p.m.

Sunninghill and South Ascot.—Cordes Hall, fortnightly, Thursday, 2-4 p.m.

Wokingham.—Memorial Hall, Denmark Street, second and fourth Thursday in the month, 2-4 p.m.

The home visiting in connection with these centres (except Maidenhead) is carried out by the County whole-time Visitors or by the District Nurses, but in the case of Ascot, lady members of the Committee undertake home-visiting to ensure regular attendance at the Centre.

Ante-natal Clinics.

MAIDENHEAD.

An Ante-natal Clinic, in connection with the Maidenhead Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, is held at the Maternity Home, 5, Castle Hill, Maidenhead, every Wednesday at 2.15 p.m. Medical Attendant :—Dr. R. R. Foote (late of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London).

WOKINGHAM.

At the Memorial Clinic, Denmark Street, Wokingham, on the 2nd Thursday of the month. Medical Attendant :—Dr. Chapman.

Other Clinics.

The V.D. Clinics are held at Reading and Oxford, the days and hours of attendance are :

Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

Men.	Wednesdays	..	2 p.m.
	Saturdays	..	5 p.m.
Women.	Wednesdays	..	5 p.m.
	Saturdays	..	3 p.m.

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Men.	Wednesdays	..	6 p.m.
	Saturdays	..	3 p.m.
Women.	Mondays	..	6 p.m.
	Wednesdays	..	3 p.m.

Specimens for examination may be sent to

The Pathological Laboratory,

Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading,

or

The Pathological Laboratory,

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Specimens for Wassermann's Test should be sent to the

V.D. Laboratory,

St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster, S.W. 1.

or

The Pathological Laboratory,

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.

The County Tuberculosis Officer sees patients at the following stations :

MAIDENHEAD.

2, Park Street (adjoining Town Hall). 4th Mondays,
1—3 p.m.

WOKINGHAM.

Town Hall. 3rd Thursdays, 1—3 p.m.

WINDSOR.

Church Rooms, Church St. 1st Thursdays, 1—3 p.m.
also at

12, Abbot's Walk, The Forbury, Reading. Every
Saturday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Specimens of sputum are examined free of charge and outfits
supplied on application to

The Tuberculosis Officer,
11, Abbot's Walk,
The Forbury,
Reading.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

Orthopaedic Clinics, branches of the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford, are held at the following Centres :

MAIDENHEAD.

The Hospital, St. Luke's Road, on Fridays at 2 p.m.

SANDHURST.

Mission Room, Branksome Hill Road, on Mondays,
at 1.30 p.m.

WOKINGHAM.

The Memorial Hall, Denmark Street, on Fridays at
2.30 p.m.

The branches at King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, at The Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, and at Victoria Hall, Greys Road, Henley are also available for patients in the East Berks Districts.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

MAIDENHEAD.

Minor Ailments. Town Hall at 10 a.m. every morning except Wednesdays. (Dr. J. J. Paterson, S.M.O., M.O.H. East Berks.)

Dental. Town Hall every Wednesday and alternate Thursdays at 10 a.m. and at 2.30 p.m. (Miss A. Tobias, L.D.S., R.C.S.)

Eye. Town Hall every fourth Tuesday of the month at 2.15 p.m. (Norman Glegg, M.D.)

Nose, Ear and Throat. Maidenhead Hospital, time and date by arrangement, also at Ray Mead Children's Hospital. (The Hospital Staff.)

Ringworm : X-Ray Treatment by arrangement with Dr. D. G. Arthur at 5, North Common Road, Ealing, W. 5.

The School Clinics enumerated above are organized and controlled by the Maidenhead Education Authority for children attending the Maidenhead schools only.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Children attending schools outside the Borough of Maidenhead come under the jurisdiction of the Berks County Education Authority and for them separate Clinics are held at various Centres throughout the County.

LABORATORIES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

By an arrangement with The Clinical Research Association, Ltd., Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, every medical practitioner practising in the East Berks Districts is provided with outfits for taking and transmitting to the above-named Association, Swabs for Diphtheria, Sputum for Tubercle and Blood for Typhoid or Enteric Fever. The cost of examination and report (of which a duplicate is sent to the Medical Officer of Health) is defrayed by the Local Authority of the District wherein the patient resides.

Examination of other morbid materials may be arranged for, and further information or outfits supplied on application to : The Medical Officer of Health, Guildhall, Maidenhead,

LIST OF POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS AND PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

BOROUGH OF MAIDENHEAD.

Dr. Winifred I. Doherty,
Queen Street Chambers, Maidenhead.

Medical Officer to Poor Law Institution :

Dr. W. J. F. Symons,
9 Castle Hill, Maidenhead.

BOROUGH OF WOKINGHAM.

Dr. Ralph Rose, 10, Crescent Road, Wokingham,
also Medical Officer to Poor Law Institution.

RURAL DISTRICT OF COOKHAM.

For the Parishes of Bray and Cookham.

Dr. Winifred I. Doherty, Queen Street Chambers,
Maidenhead.

For the Parish of Bisham.

Dr. F. H. P. Wills, The Old House, Great Marlow,
Bucks.

For the Parish of Hurley.

Dr. F. C. Young, Meadowside, Twyford.

For the Parish of Waltham St. Lawrence.

Dr. J. McCrea, Lisna, Wargrave.

RURAL DISTRICT OF EASTHAMPSTEAD.

For the Parishes of Easthampstead, Warfield and part of
Winkfield (Bracknell).

Dr. R. H. R. Hick, Larkfield, Bracknell,
also Medical Officer to Poor Law Institution.

For the Parish of Winkfield (except village of Bracknell).

Dr. R. Lyne, Green Meadows, Ascot.

For the Parish of Binfield.

Dr. L. Jacob, Bracondale, Popeswood, Bracknell.

For the Parish of Crowthorne.

Dr. P. Napier-Jones, Dukes Ride, Crowthorne.

For the Parish of Sandhurst.

Dr. C. H. Nash, St. Michael's Cottage, Sandhurst.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.

For the Parish of Old Windsor.

Dr. A. G. Osborne, 14, Sheet Street, Windsor.

For the Parish of Sunningdale.

Dr. J. W. Bird, D.S.O., High Street, Egham,
also Medical Officer to Poor Law Institution.

For the Parish of Sunninghill.

Dr. J. Matthews-Duncan, Murtle, Sunninghill.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WOKINGHAM.

For the Parishes of Arborfield, Barkham, Finchampstead,
Newland, Winnersh and Wokingham Without.

Dr. Ralph Rose, Nursted, South Drive, Wokingham.

For the Parishes of Earley, Sonning, Woodley and Sandford.

Dr. Wm. N. May, The White House, Sonning.

For the Parishes of Shinfield and Swallowfield.

Dr. G. Halpin, Swallowfield Grange, near Reading.

For the Parishes of Twyford, Ruscombe and St. Nicholas
Hurst.

Dr. F. C. Young, Meadowsides, Twyford.

For the Parishes of Wargrave and Remenham.

Dr. J. McCrea, Lisna, Wargrave.

PUBLIC ANALYST (FOR THE COUNTY).

J. THOMPSON, PH.D., F.I.C.,

Reading University.

CONSULTANTS.

The following consultants have been retained by the Berks County Council and are available for cases of the nature specified, in all parts of the Combined Districts except Maidenhead, where application should be made to the Medical Officer of Health.

FOR PUERPERAL FEVER and any other serious complication associated with pregnancy :

G. O. Lambert, M.D., B.Ch., 9, Eldon Square,
Reading. (Tel. 958).

C. B. Baxter, M.B., F.R.C.S., 26, Bath Road,
Reading. (Tel. 254.)

F. G. Proudfoot, M.D., C.M., 43, St. Giles, Oxford.
(Tel. 2105.)

W. D. Sturrock, M.D., B.Ch., 32, Holywell, Oxford.
(Tel. 2629.)

A. M. Amsler, M.B., B.S., Eton Court House, Eton.
(Tel. Windsor 345.)

FOR CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

E. W. Rowland, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 11,
Southcote Road, Reading. (Tel. 673.)

During office hours a request for Dr. Rowland's attendance should be made to the County Medical Officer of Health (Tel. Reading 2881) and not directly to Dr. Rowland.

VETERINARY INSPECTORS.

The services of the County Veterinary Inspectors for the purposes of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act 1915 may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer, 11, Abbot's Walk, The Forbury, Reading. (Tel. Reading 2881.)

List of Midwives Practising

IN

East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

Armitage, M.	..	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Baker, E.	..	Grazeley.
Berry, D. K.	..	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Blackler, E. L.	..	1, Hurst Road, Twyford.
Bond, V. L.	..	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Cameron, O. I.	..	"Elmfield," Hare Hatch, Twyford.
Cox, A. B.	..	"Warboro" Holyport Road, Nr. Maidenhead.
Davies, G. E.	..	2, Stanley Villas, Binfield.
Fisher, E. A.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Glover, D. E. M.	..	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Griffiths, A. M.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
John, E. M.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Johnson, A. L. M.	..	4, Victoria Road, Bracknell.
Johnstone, E. A.	..	"The Haven," Heath-hill Road, Crowthorne.
Krauss, E.	..	Watmore Lane, Winnersh.
Macdonald, L. M.	..	Weeholme, Sandhurst.
Mitchell, S. M. E.	..	"Culgower," College Road, Maidenhead.
Moses, A. E.	..	"Heathercot," Bath Road, Littlewick.
Pantoll, A. A. M.	..	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Parkin, R. E. C.	..	44, St. Marks Road, Maidenhead.
Peel, E. B.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Pike, E.	..	The Nurse's Bungalow, Spencers Wood.
Rance, Agnes	..	20, Grenfell Road, Maidenhead.
Rostron, S. J.	..	"St. Elmo," Pound Lane, Sonning.
Sage, G.	..	7, Remenham Hill, Henley.
Sanderoff, A. K.	..	"Winfield," Oxford Road, Wokingham.
Semon, A. E.	..	Arborfield Road, Shinfield.

Slater, M. E.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Steele, P. G.	..	7, Nightingale Cottages, Cookham.
Stone, H. E.	..	Waltham St. Lawrence.
Talbot, E. I.	..	"Brynmill," Easthampstead Road, Wokingham.
Thomas, S.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Tuck, M.	..	The Bungalow, Church Road, Old Windsor.
Wainwright, F.	..	"Nethercliff," White Waltham.
Watkins, G. E.	..	Nurse's Cottage, Finchampstead.
Willett, E. M.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Williams, E. M.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.

The following, although not resident, take cases in these districts :—

Lane, J. S.	..	Sway Villa, 32, Watchetts Road, Camberley.
Manners, E. F.	..	Riley Nurses' Home, Marlow.
Mashery, G. J.	..	"Homeleigh," 42, Watchetts Road, Camberley.
Parsons, A.	..	84, Carnarvon Road, Reading.
Reily, E. A.	..	29, Albany Road, Windsor.
Ross, M.	..	Nurses' Home, King's Ride, Camberley.
Ward, G. E.	..	3, Swallowfield, Slough Road, Datchet.

East Berks

United Sanitary Districts.

CONSTITUTION AND HISTORY OF THE DISTRICTS.

The combination of Districts in East Berks for Public Health purposes was originally effected by an Order of the (then) Local Government Board dated 10th November, 1910, in pursuance of Section 286 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The combination then comprised Maidenhead Urban, Cookham, Easthampstead and Windsor Rural Districts, later, by a fresh Order dated 27th October, 1922, Wokingham Urban and Wokingham Rural Districts were added.

The principal details of these two Orders and sundry other matters relating to the constitution of the combined districts as well as the geological formation and social conditions of the area were given in the Report for 1930 at pages 22–30.

The area, population and rateable value of the several districts in the combination are given in the table below while particulars of the populations in the Parishes will be found in the Appendix.

EAST BERKS UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

District.	Area in Acres.	Census Population (1931)	Rateable Value 1/4/33
Maidenhead Urban ..	2,124	17,515	£136,611
Wokingham Urban ..	3,403	7,294	47,408
Cookham Rural ..	27,803	15,344	119,758
Easthampstead Rural..	27,034	18,010	124,661
Windsor Rural ..	8,665	9,868	104,813
Wokingham Rural ..	40,998	20,268	145,387
Totals	110,027	88,299	£678,638

CENSUS.

The recent publication of that section of the Census of 1931 which relates to the County of Berks affords an opportunity of commenting upon the growth, movement and changes of population that have occurred in the East Berks Districts during the intercensal period upon which the principal Public Health Statistics are based.

(1). *Increase in population.*

On the night of 26/27th April, 1931, the total population of the County was 311,453 persons and of these 88,299 were in the East Berks Districts. This is an increase of 6,464 since the corresponding period in 1921 and expressed in percentage compares thus :—

Increase in East Berks, 7.9%, in whole County, 5.6%, in whole Country 5.5%, while the increases in the separate districts were :—

Maidenhead Urban	..	..	..	..	4.7%
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Wokingham Urban	..	..	..	..	13.6%
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(Due chiefly to extension of Borough).

Cookham Rural	..	..	..	..	11.9%
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Windsor Rural	..	..	..	..	1.8%
---------------	----	----	----	----	------

Wokingham Rural	..	..	..	..	22.7%
-----------------	----	----	----	----	-------

notwithstanding the transfer of a considerable portion to Wokingham Borough. On the other hand Easthampstead Rural District shews a decrease of 4%, the enumerated population having diminished from 18,757 in 1921 to 18,010 in 1931, although by excess of births over deaths there is a 3.3% increase, migration accounts for a 7.3% decrease.

The actual populations in the various Districts, Parishes and Wards are given in a separate table in the Appendix.

(2). *Movement of Population.*

This factor has been taken into account for the first time in Census enumeration and affords a valuable index of the residents and non-residents in any given area. In the tables

setting out the vital and mortal statistics in Public Health Reports it will have been noticed that corrections are made for “inward” and “outward” transfers, i.e. for residents, temporarily domiciled elsewhere, and for non-residents. For convenience in tabulation persons enumerated in the District but resident elsewhere are styled “outward” and those resident in the District but enumerated elsewhere are styled “inward”,

TABLE OF “RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS.”

				<i>“Outward.”</i>	<i>“Inward.”</i>	<i>Balance.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Maidenhead	..	469	557	+	88	+	0.5
Wokingham Borough	226		241	+	15	+	0.2
Cookham	..	638	308	—	330	—	2.2
Easthampstead		505	845	+	340	+	1.9
Windsor	.. ..	586	521	—	65	—	0.7
Wokingham R.D.		878	523	—	355	—	1.9

These figures give an indication of the number and proportion of persons residing in, but not belonging to, the District where they were enumerated such as boarders, domestic servants, scholars and students, inmates of institutions, hospitals and such like. It will be seen from the Table above that in the two Boroughs and Easthampstead Rural District an appreciable proportion of the population reside outside their own District and that the reverse is true for the three rural Districts.

(3). *Density of Population.*

The number of persons per room is another important feature especially in regard to overcrowding, need for Council Housing Schemes and the question of housing generally. In this respect the Districts of East Berks compare favourably with the conditions of the County as a whole, judging from the figures taken from the Census and shown in the following table :—

TABLE OF DENSITY OF OCCUPATION.

	<i>Maiden- head B.</i>	<i>Woking- ham B.</i>	<i>Cookham R.D.</i>	<i>Eastham- stead R.D.</i>	<i>Windsor R.D.</i>	<i>Woking- ham R.D.</i>	<i>Whole County.</i>
(1) Population in Private Families	16,308	6,926	14,875	15,231	8,500	19,144	291,850
(2) Average Number of Persons per Room	0.71	0.68	0.67	0.70	0.66	0.67	0.72
(3) Number of Persons living more than two per room	512	202	289	439	187	349	9,138
(4) Percentage of (3) to (1)	3.14	2.91	1.94	2.89	2.20	1.82	3.13

The Census standard of overcrowding is taken at "more than two persons per room." From the above table it will be seen that, in round figures, just over three per cent. of the population of the whole country live in a condition of overcrowding, a figure exceeded by Maidenhead only slightly. It will also be noted that the three Districts approaching the three per cent. namely, the Boroughs of Maidenhead and Wokingham and Easthampstead Rural District are those where the "inward" transfers, i.e. persons belonging to the District but temporarily residing elsewhere is in excess of the "outward transfers" or temporary residents. It should also be noted that this Table refers only to that portion of the population described as "Private Families" and is therefore exclusive of institution residents and suchlike.

(4). *Occupancy.*

Another way of viewing the position of the housing problem is to take into account the number of private dwellings occupied by more than one family, and figures for this purpose are now available in the Census from which the following table has been compiled.

TABLE OF OCCUPANCY BY FAMILIES.

District.	Total Dwellings Occupied.	By more than one Family.	Percentage
Whole County.			
Urban Districts	17,217	1,124	6.53
Rural ,,	35,385	623	1.76
Maidenhead U.D.	4,163	313	7.52
Wokingham U.D.	1,898	81	4.27
Cookham R.D.	3,947	90	2.28
Easthampstead R.D.	4,018	93	2.31
Windsor R.D.	2,099	88	4.19
Wokingham R.D.	5,219	100	1.92

With the exception of Windsor R.D. this table accords fairly closely with the preceding one. It will be observed that the

Urban Districts show a much greater proportion of houses inhabited by more than one family than do the Rural Districts, also that each of the Rural Districts in East Berks exceeds the figure for the aggregate Rural Districts in the whole county, and this is to be expected from the fact that though rural in name, they are really more urban in character from the number of large villages distributed throughout them. This remark is particularly applicable to Windsor R.D. which consists chiefly of three large villages, namely, Old Windsor, Ascot and Sunningdale. On the other hand Wokingham Borough, having since the previous Census taken in nearly six times its previous area of neighbouring rural district, now lies midway in character between an urban and rural district. From the standpoint of houses let to more than one family—an urban characteristic—the rural-urban character of Windsor R.D. and Wokingham U.D. is clearly shown by the percentages of 4.19 and 4.27 in the table above which are in accord with 4.97 which is the corresponding percentage for the whole of the county, including the County Borough of Reading.

(5). *Population in Institutions.*

The number of persons living in Institutions plays an important part in the calculation of Public Health statistics as such population differs in many material respects from that in private families. As will be seen from the table below an unusual proportion of the population in Easthampstead R.D. and Windsor R.D. live in institutions, in the former case, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Crowthorne, Wellington College, Crowthorne and the Home for Mental Defectives at Easthampstead account for the greater part of the total, and in the latter case Hotels, Schools, Nursing Homes including the Infirmary and the Public Assistance Institution, chiefly for the high figure. As percentages form a more convenient means of comparison than the actual numbers of staff and inmates the table below is given in that form.

TABLE OF POPULATION BY HABITATION.
PERCENTAGES ONLY.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Private Dwellings.</i>	<i>Hotels, Boarding Houses etc.</i>	<i>Educational Establish- ments.</i>	<i>Hospitals, Infirmarys, Nursing Homes.</i>	<i>Institution for Perm. Disabled.</i>	<i>Poor Law Institutions.</i>	<i>All others including Vagrants etc.</i>
Whole county ..	93.7	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.1
Maidenhead U.D. ..	93.1	3.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.3
Wokingham U.D. ..	94.9	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.3
Cookham R.D. ..	97.0	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5
Easthampstead R.D.	84.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	7.1	0.3	5.3*
Windsor R.D. ..	86.1	3.6	4.7	3.1	0.0	2.5	0.0
Wokingham R.D. ..	94.4	1.2	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.6

* Including 5.2% in military premises.

The actual numbers of miscellaneous habitations and institutions housing non-private families are :—Maidenhead Borough, 108 ; Wokingham Borough, 28 ; Cookham R.D., 49 ; Easthampstead R.D., 48 ; Windsor R.D., 48 ; Wokingham R.D., 70.

(6). *Size of Family.*

The Census again furnishes some interesting details with regard to changes in the size of families and the effect on housing accommodation during the past ten years. Taking the population of the County as a whole there has been an increase of 6.47 per cent. in the population in private families, and an increase of 16.68 per cent. in the actual number of private families, that means to say that though private families are more numerous, they are smaller in size, in fact, the average size of family has been reduced by 8.75 per cent., namely, from 4.00 in 1921 to 3.65 in 1931, while in 1911 it stood at 4.18. Further classification shows that in respect of the larger families i.e. 5 persons and upwards, there has been a decrease in proportion amounting to 7.7 per cent. but this is more than balanced by the increase in number of the smaller families, in fact, the 3 person family and next to that, the 2 person family taken together now account for 48.0 per cent. of all families, as against 40.9 per cent. in 1921 and 37.8 per cent. in 1911. The reduction in size of family tends to accentuate the housing problem, for the small family, in order to provide proper separation for married, single, and sexes, requires the same number of rooms as the large family and also in the large family the available accommodation can be used to its fullest capacity but not so in the small family, which is relatively less economic to house. The continued breaking up of the family into smaller (but more numerous) units has therefore tended to increase the demand for separate dwelling accommodation. A simple illustration will make this clear. Consider two populations A and B of equal size, but A population consists mostly of 3 person families and B population of 5 person families, then A will require 33 houses per 100 population but for B 20 will suffice.

As an indication of how these factors operate in each of the East Berks Districts, the following table has been extracted from the Census. It also shows very clearly that in spite of adverse factors, the extent of "Overcrowding" is being steadily reduced and that the problem of "housing" is being gradually solved.

SIZE OF FAMILY TABLE.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Percentage increase in number of Occupied Dwellings.</i>	<i>Percentage increase in number of Private Families.</i>	<i>Average Size of family.</i>		<i>Percentage of population at more than 2 per room Density.</i>	
			1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
Whole County ..	16.94	16.68	3.65	4.00	3.13	4.33
Maidenhead U.D. ..	18.00	17.49	3.62	4.12	3.14	4.30
Wokingham U.D. ..	—*	—*	3.49	—*	2.92	—*
Cookham R.D. ..	25.06	25.98	3.68	4.12	1.94	2.77
Easthampstead R.D.	15.93	15.32	3.70	4.20	2.88	3.38
Windsor R.D. ..	9.32	11.16	3.88	4.33	2.20	2.36
Wokingham R.D. ..	—*	—*	3.60	—*	1.82	—*

* Figures not available.

(7). *Age Constitution of Population.*

This is another factor which influences considerably the health statistics of a District, thus, the incidence of infectious disease, the birth and death rates will be appreciably different in a residential area where elderly people tend to congregate on retirement and in, say, an industrial area where the bulk of the population consists of young married people with families of children. With the exception of Wokingham Borough and to some extent Windsor which have a large population of elderly people, the age constitution of the other Districts in East Berks is fairly evenly distributed. Compared with the other Districts, Wokingham Borough in particular usually presents a higher death rate which is readily understood on examining the table below, which shows the relative proportion of persons aged 75 years and over in the various Districts.

PERSONS OF 75 YEARS AND OVER.

<i>District</i>	<i>Total Pop- ulation.</i>	<i>75 years and over.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Whole County	311453	9424	3.03
Maidenhead Borough	17515	519	2.96
Wokingham Borough	7294	321	4.40
Cookham R.D.	15344	400	2.61
Easthampstead R.D.	18010	569	3.16
Windsor R.D.	9868	336	3.40
Wokingham R.D.	20268	585	2.89

It is noteworthy that in the whole county there were at the time of the Census, 42 persons of 95 years and over and of these 4 were resident in Maidenhead, 2 in Wokingham Borough, 1 in Cookham R.D., 2 in Easthampstead R.D., 1 in Windsor R.D., and 2 in Wokingham R.D., or 12 in all.

It is unnecessary to discuss here the age, constitution of other grouped ages, but one or two general remarks on the subject may be of interest. There is considerable irregularity in the age groups of young adults, more apparent when

compared with the Census returns of 1911 and 1921 and due to the influence of the war period. For example, the decline in the group 0.1 year is all the more marked when compared with the exceptionally high birth rates recorded immediately after the war and reflected in the 1921 Census, and the same applies to the next succeeding age groups. On the other hand, there appears to be a preponderance of males at ages 20-30 years, which is relative rather than absolute, as the 1921 figures were abnormally depleted by war losses, and again there are heavier increases at older ages representing survivors from the larger number of births in previous periods. The net result of these variations is to raise the average age of the whole male population from 31.4 years in 1921 to 33.4 years in 1931 and of the female population from 33.1 to 35.3 years, an increase of 2.0 and 2.1 years respectively as compared with 1.9 and 2.2 years in the preceding decade.

Maidenhead
Urban Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	2,124
Population (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	17,520
Population (estimated for 1932)	..	..	..	..	..	17,630
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	4,163
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	4,506
Rateable Value (1933)	..	..	..	..	..	£136,611
Sum represented by a penny rate (1933)	..	..	..	..	..	£521
Outstanding loans (1932) Housing	..	..	..	..	..	£213,326
„ „ „ All other	..	..	..	..	..	£154,551

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE
YEAR, 1932.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live	{ Legitimate	244	135	109	14.75
Births	{ Illegitimate	16	8	8	
					<i>Rate per 1000</i>
Still Births	..	9	6	3	<i>total births.</i>
					34.62
					<i>Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	..	211	100	111	11.97
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions, Hospitals and Nursing Homes 41.7.					
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth { from puerperal sepsis Nil other puerperal causes 1					
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1000 live births :—Legitimate, 49.18. Illegitimate, 125.00. Total, 53.85.					

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

Remarks on the population of Maidenhead and other Districts in the combination are included in the paragraph on “ The Census ” in the Preface.

Following are the population figures recorded at the last and previous takings of the Census.

Population enumerated at the Census,	1901	..	12,980
„ „ „	1911	..	15,219
„ „ „	1921	..	16,730
„ „ „	1931	..	17,515
Mid-year estimated	1932	..	17,630

The percentage increase during the last intercensal period is 4.7 made up of 4.4% increase of births over deaths and 0.3% by immigration. The corresponding figures for the whole county are, total increase 5.6% excess of births over deaths 4.3%, immigration 1.3%. The populations of the several Wards are given in the Population Table in the Appendix.

4. BIRTHS.

Of the 260 children born 16 or 6.15 per cent. were illegitimate, in the previous year there were 25 giving an illegitimacy rate of 9.34 per cent. of the total births.

The Birth Rate for 1932 is 14.75 as against 15.18 for 1931 and a ten year average of 16.09. The corresponding rate for the whole country is 15.3 and for the smaller towns 15.4.

The Birth Record for the year 1932 is set out below. Gross number of births registered locally :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	110	85	195
Illegitimate	7	7	14
	—	—	—
Total	117	92	209
	—	—	—

The Notifications of Births received by the Medical Officer of Health under the Acts of 1907 and 1915 were :—

Notified by Doctors	15
„ „ Midwives	265
„ „ Others	1
	—
	281
	—
Registered but not notified	24
Illegitimate births notified	12
Still-births notified	7
Still-births registered	9

Net number of births corrected for residents and non-residents :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	135	109	244
Illegitimate	8	8	16
	—	—	—
Totals	143	117	260
	—	—	—

5. DEATHS.

The net number of deaths attributable to this district for 1932 is 211, which gives a Death Rate of 11.97 per 1000 of population. In the previous year the net deaths totalled 195 when the death rate was 11.17 while the average for the preceding ten years is 11.81. The chief causes of death in 1932 are shown below, the corresponding figures for 1931 being given in brackets :—

Cancer, 37 (32); Heart Disease, 47 (44); Respiratory Diseases (Bronchitis, Pneumonia etc.), 18 (9); Diseases of the Bloodvessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage 25 (25); Influenza, 3 (8); Tuberculosis (all forms), 14 (13); all other

infectious diseases, 2 (6) ; Suicide, 1 (3) ; other forms of violent death, 15 (9).

The following table gives the Death Record for 1932 :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Registered as having taken place in the District ..	107	138	245
<i>Plus</i> Residents dying else- where (inward transfers)	18	14	32
<i>Minus</i> Non-residents dying in the District (outward transfers)	25	41	66
Net numbers ..	100	111	211
Deaths in Institutions	..	..	88
Inquests	..	..	14
Uncertified	..	..	0

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year of age there were 14 deaths, as against 8 in the preceding year. These referred to 12 legitimate infants and 2 to illegitimate, in addition there were 9 still births. Upon the basis of 1000 live births, the respective rates work out at :—

Legitimate, 49.18. Illegitimate, 125.00.

Total, 53.85. Still-birth, 34.62.

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	4
Prematurity	3	..	...	..	1	..	..	..	4
Congenital Defect	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	1
Debility from Birth	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	..	2
Lack of Attention at Birth	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	6	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	14

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The staff of the Sanitary Department consists of one whole time Sanitary Inspector, one whole time assistant, one whole-time clerk. Details of these and other officers etc., connected with the Public Health Service are given in the Preface.

8. HOME NURSING.

A description of the arrangements for home nursing was given in the Survey Report for 1930 at pp. 35-37 (q.v.). These remain substantially the same.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Maidenhead and District Nursing Association during the year ended 31st March, 1933.

STAFF.

Superintendent, Mrs. A. M. Pantoll, Queen's Nurse, Certified Royal Sanitary Institute, Certified Midwife; Miss Berry, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife; Mrs. Glover, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife; Miss Lewis, Queen's Nurse; Miss Armitage, Certified Midwife; Miss Bond, Certified Midwife; Miss Burvill, Certified Maternity Nurse.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED, 1933.

CASES.

General Cases	..	..	..	..	363
Midwifery Cases (District)	..	..	..	..	28
Maternity	..	..	..	..	30
Midwifery	..	(Home)	..	..	26
Maternity	..	..	..	..	37
Ante-natal Clinic	..	..	..	..	43
Old Age Pensioners	..	..	..	..	36
Parish Relief	..	..	..	..	27
School Children	..	..	..	..	1
Children under School age	..	..	..	..	10
Total	..	..	..	..	601

Attendances.

Ante-natal Clinic	132
Sessions	46
New Patients	43

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The medical practitioners in this, as in all six Districts of the combination are provided with outfits for taking and transmitting by post swabs for diphtheria, sputum for tubercle and blood for typhoid and other reactions. Outfits for other pathological specimens may be obtained on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

The examinations are conducted by the Clinical Research Association Ltd., London, on behalf of the respective Local Authorities by whom the fees for outfit, examination and report are paid.

Certain unofficial samples of milk, water and other specimens are examined from time to time by the Medical Officer of Health.

Official samples of Milk, Drugs and Food-stuffs are taken occasionally by the Police and submitted to the County Analyst, J. Thompson, Ph.D., F.I.C., Reading University, while samples of "Certified Milk" sold from premises in the Borough are taken periodically and sent to the National Institute for Research in Dairying (University of Reading) at Shinfield (Berks). Other Laboratories and Institutes available for special purposes are mentioned in the List in the Preface.

The following is a summary of the analytical work done during the year 1932.

Swabs etc., examined by the Clinical Research Association on behalf of the Local Authority.

Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners.

<i>Material.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria ..	25	247	272
Sputum for Tubercle ..	5	60	65
Blood for Typhoid ..	1	4	5
Other Specimens ..	3	3	6
	—	—	—
	34	314	348

Specimens examined by the Clinical Research Association for the Maidenhead Isolation Hospital.

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria . .	118	497	615

The following samples and specimens were examined and reported upon by the Medical Officer of Health.

MILK. Thirty-three samples taken from shops, roundsmen etc., of which 29 proved genuine and 4 below standard for fat, one of these also contained excess of visible dirt. Cautionary letters were sent in each case.

WATER. None this year.

OTHER. Hairs for Ringworm Fungus from School Clinic, 3 specimens, one positive and two negative.

In addition, six samples of "Certified Milk" sold from premises in the Borough were examined for bacterial content at the National Institute for Research in Dairying (University of Reading). Of these 4 proved to be within the recognised limit while the other 2 did not comply with the recognised standard.

The following are the official samples of food and drugs reported upon by the Public Analyst :—

All Spice	..	..	1	Egg Powder	..	..	2
Oatmeal	..	..	1	Coffee, Loose	..	..	1
*Milk	..	..	36	Olive Oil	..	..	1
Cream, Fresh	..	..	7	Mincemeat	..	..	1
Soup Powder	..	..	1				

(1). *19.66% deficient in fat.

(2). 9.66% deficient in fat and 1.18% of added water.

(3). 18.33% deficient in fat.

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The Adoptive Acts, Byelaws etc., in force remain the same as recorded at Page 13 in the Survey Report for 1930.

11. HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

The Hospitals situated in this District include the Infirmary at the Public Assistance Institution, the Maidenhead General Hospital (56 beds) and the Borough Isolation Hospital

(48 beds) which also serves the other Districts of the combination for the accommodation of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever patients. The General Hospitals in Reading, Windsor and London are also largely used by the inhabitants of this District.

The Ray Mead Childrens' Hospital, a privately maintained institution, which for many years provided excellent service for infants and children up to twelve years of age was closed permanently at the end of July, 1932.

The following particulars relating to the Maidenhead General Hospital are abstracted from the 53rd Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

Total number of beds	..	..	..	56
Number of Patients admitted	..	..	..	763
Number of Operations—Major	..	..	..	200
„ „ —Minor	..	..	..	189
Number of Out-Patients Visits	..	..	..	6019
Average length of stay in Hospital	..	..	..	17 $\frac{1}{8}$ days.
Average cost per day per patient	..	..	..	10/4d.
Total expenditure for year	..	..	..	£6712
Total income for year	..	..	..	£6572

The Contributory Scheme continues to make progress. During the year 1758 new members were enrolled, 6240 old members renewed their cards and 186 lapsed members re-joined.

Particulars relating to the Isolation Hospital are as follows :—

The following table shows the cases admitted during the year 1932 :—

<i>District.</i>			<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diph- theria.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Maidenhead U.D.	..	..	104	32	136
Wokingham U.D.	..	..	1	0	0
Cookham R.D.	..	..	28	18	46
Easthampstead R.D.	..	..	32	7	39
Windsor R.D.	..	..	7	4	11
Wokingham R.D.	..	..	7	15	22
Marlow U.D.	..	..	0	1	1
Total	..	..	178	77	255

The total cost of the Hospital, inclusive of capital charges, for the year ended 31st March, 1933, was £4,523 5s. 1*d.*, while receipts from other districts in respect of cases admitted amounted to £2,142 19s. 0*d.* The average cost per patient, exclusive of capital and loan charges, was £17 14s. 9*d.* and the total cost was made up as follows :—

Expenditure to 31st March, 1933 :—						£	s.	d.
Ambulance	..	..	..	..	..	79	9	10
Clothing and Bedding	..	..	..	..	..	39	6	5
Disinfectants	..	..	..	..	..	58	5	0
Fuel, light, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	414	8	10
Furniture, Ironmongery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	56	0	5
Medical attendance and medicines	..	..	..	..	..	508	11	1
Nursing	..	..	..	..	..	904	11	6
Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	755	13	3
Rates and Taxes	..	..	..	..	..	130	8	8
Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	145	17	6
Wages	..	..	..	..	..	374	1	10
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	65	0	9
Loan Charges	..	..	..	..	..	991	10	0
						£4523	5	1

The following are the Maternity Homes in this locality, the Supervising Authority being the Berks County Council.

The Maidenhead and District Maternity Home, No. 5, Castle Hill (Tel. 651). Supt. Mrs. Pantoll	7 beds
The Maidenhead Nursing Home, 49–51, Cookham Road (Tel. 639). Matron, Miss H. M. Fisher	7 beds
The Wayside Nursing Home, Cookham Road (Tel. 551). Matron, Miss D. Johnstone ..	11 beds
Rookwood Maternity and Nursing Home. Matron, Miss Brooks (Tel. 1259), Ray Mill Road ..	10 beds
Chester Villa, 41, Norfolk Road (Tel. 217). Nurse Bravon	3 beds
North Lodge, Cookham Road (Tel. 920). Matron, Miss C. King	6 beds
12, Wellington Road. Mrs. Spooner	1 bed

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

These remain the same as described at Page 45 in the Survey Report for 1930.

The Journeys made by the Borough Motor Ambulance during 1932 were :—

<i>Quarter ended.</i>		<i>Accident.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
March 31st,	1932	.. 16	100	116
June 30th,	„	.. 18	120	138
September 30th,	„	.. 18	135	153
December 31st,	„	.. 24	107	131
		—	—	—
		76	462	538
		—	—	—

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

A full list and description of the Clinics etc., in connection with the Public Health and School Medical Services was given in the Survey Report (1930), pages 45–48. These services remain the same. For summary see list in Preface.

13A. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

Following are the particulars relating to the Maternity and Child Welfare Service as carried out under the supervision of the Maidenhead Local Authority.

(1). MIDWIVES.

Midwives practising in this area are neither subsidised nor supervised by the Maidenhead Local Authority, supervision being carried out by the Berks County Council. The particulars relating to these are :—

(1). A. Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year—
10 practising and 2 employed by the Public Assistance Institution, Maidenhead.

B. Number (i) employed by the Council *Nil*
(ii) directly subsidised by the council .. *Nil*
(iii) employed by Voluntary Associations .. 5

C. Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife .. *Nil*

(2). MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The local Registrar of Births and Deaths has standing instructions to send forthwith to the Medical Officer of Health a special return of any death related to child birth, and local medical practitioners and midwives are under a statutory obligation to notify forthwith any case of Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia occurring in their practice. Inquiries are instituted as soon as may be after notification and the appropriate form issued by the Ministry of Health filled in. During the past year one such death occurred at the Borough Isolation Hospital, that of a patient belonging to a neighbouring District, but there were no local maternal deaths.

An Ante-natal Clinic is held regularly on Wednesdays at 2.15 p.m. in a separate building specially built for the purpose in the grounds of the Maidenhead and District Nursing Association at 5, Castle Hill. The Medical Officer in attendance is Dr. R. N. Foote (late of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London) who personally sees all the cases. The cases attending are made up mostly of those expectant mothers who have engaged a Midwife from the Maternity Home of the Association and those recommended for attendance from the Welfare Centre. Those who have engaged with a private doctor or midwife, do not as a rule attend, although the service is free and quite unrestricted. Having regard to the annual number of births (about 250) and the special difficulties in establishing a service of this kind, the record of the work for the past year may be considered fairly satisfactory. (See Summary of Form M.C.W. 96 below).

(3). HEALTH VISITING.

For this area there are two whole-time Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses. Most of the home visiting is done in connection with infants under one year of age who are visited regularly at least *four* times during the first year of life. On the occasion of such visits as well as on visits for other purposes, e.g. school following up, enquiry is made in regard to other children in the family between infancy and

school age, who in any case are seen at least once a year and oftener if occasion requires. A special point is made of encouraging children under school age to attend the dental clinic when necessary and also to continue their attendance at the Welfare Centre. Particulars of visits to these children are continued on the Infant Visiting Card, so that a complete record up to the time of going to school is obtained.

(4). CHILDREN ACT, 1908 (Part I).

The Medical Officer of Health is nominated as the person to whom notices and communications relating to the reception of children for reward should be addressed. Visiting of the homes where children are so received is carried out by the two Health Visitors who visit regularly at least once every three months or oftener as occasion requires. The results of these visits are recorded and reported at the meetings of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

There are 18 homes in Maidenhead where children are kept for payment and the number of children so kept is 24. No changes took place during the year. Two of the homes were visited by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector on account of somewhat unsatisfactory sanitary conditions; one was remedied and the other considerably improved.

The following is a Summary of Form M.C.W. 96 relating to the foregoing services.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

(a) To expectant mothers. First visits, 27. Total visits, 34.

(b) To children under 1 year of age : First visits, 242. Total visits, 504.

(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Total visits, 1073.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year :—

(i.) By children under 1 year of age 1129

(ii.) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years . . . 1263

Total number of children who attended at the Centre for the first time during the year :—

(i.) Children under 1 year of age.. .. .	59
(ii.) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ..	115

Total number of children who were in attendance at the Centres at the end of the year :—

(i.) Children under 1 year of age.. .. .	66
(ii.) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	71

Ante-natal Clinic held in conjunction with the above at the Maternity Home, No. 5, Castle Hill. Medical Attendant : Dr. R. R. Foote, late of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London.

Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at Clinic during the year 128

Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinic during the year 88

Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by this number = 31.32

Maternity Homes and Hospitals—1 which is provided by Voluntary Association and subsidised by the Council 1

Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds 7

Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year 67

HOME NURSING.

Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing or the nursing of puerperal fever :—

(1). By the Council	<i>Nil</i>
(2). By Voluntary Associations	2
(b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses	59

Administration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908.

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year 18

(b) Number of children on the Register :

(1). At the end of the year	..	..	..	..	24
(2). Who died during the year	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
(3). On whom inquests were held during the year	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>

Number of Infant Protection Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year who were :—

(1). Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	2
(2). Female, other than Health Visitor	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
(3). Male	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
Proceedings taken during the year	..	..	..	..	..	None

5. ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

A branch clinic of the Wingfield-Morris Orthopædic Hospital, Headington, Oxford is held weekly (Friday 2 p.m.) in the Out-patient Department of the Maidenhead Hospital. There were 148 patients under treatment at the beginning of the year, 74 new patients were received and 97 discharged, leaving a balance of 125 at the end of the year. The Clinic was open on 50 occasions and 975 attendances—an average of 20 per week were registered.

Of the patients treated at this Clinic 26 were local children of school age and 8 were infants recommended for treatment from the Welfare Centre. School children are also eligible to attend the remedial exercise class held twice weekly by the Orthopædic Clinic.

A sum of £60 is set aside annually by the Maidenhead Education Committee to provide orthopædic treatment for cripples amongst school children. Of this amount £10 is paid as a contribution to the local branch clinic and £50 is reserved for maintenance of school children sent to the Hospital at Headington. The Welfare Committee also set aside a sum of £50 annually for a like purpose in respect of children under school age. During the past year four patients were maintained in the Hospital for a total period of 35 weeks at a cost of £91 17s. 6d. (i.e. £2 12s. 6d. per week).

6. INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ETC.

This remains the same as described on p. 44 of the Survey Report for 1930.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

This remains the same as described in the Survey Report (1930, pp. 48–49). In the Northern Section there are now 2,621 connections with the mains and in the Southern section 1,880 making a total of 4,501.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The general position remains much the same as described in the Survey Report (1930, pages 49–50). The principal part of the Surface Water Drainage Scheme still remains in abeyance. With regard to the Sewage Outfall Works, the following extensions and improvements have been undertaken during the past year.

The formation of second land filter bed on the south side of the Canal Stream, 2 acres in extent capable of being served by the Tank effluent carrier and connected to the main effluent channel discharging into the later watercourse.

The filter is underdrained by means of 2 lines of 6" stone-ware pipes and a system of 3" earthenware agricultural drains laid herringbone fashion and is composed partly of vegetable earth and partly of calcined house refuse.

It was recently put into commission with satisfactory results.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

In addition to local supervision the River Thames, the Canal Stream, and the Moor Cut are all under the surveillance of the Inspectors of the Thames Conservancy Board.

During the year under review the Council undertook the removal of casual obstruction to the flow of water and the cleansing of a portion of the length of the Canal Stream in the neighbourhood of the St. Ives Meadows with very beneficial results.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With certain exceptions mentioned later all closets are of the water flushed type (individual cistern) connected to the sewer. The exceptions are :—Garden Cottages, a block of about 127 dwellings which have their own private water supply and are provided with waste-water tipper closets, but as these are well supervised no serious trouble arises. A few closets of this type are found in various other parts of the town making the total of 193. Various villas, bungalows etc., close to the river and situated at such low level that connection with the sewer is impossible. These are drained to cesspools the number being 187 premises draining into 260 cesspools. A few very old cottages five in number in out-of-the-way parts where the so-called “ conservancy system ” is still in use.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Dry scavenging (removal of house-refuse) is carried out weekly in all parts of the Borough and twice a week in the central part of the town, and at hotels, boarding houses etc. during the season. The refuse is collected in two covered motor-vehicles designed for the purpose and conveyed to the Sewage Works meadow where it is burned and the residue used for levelling-up the land.

Wet scavenging (emptying of cesspools) is carried out upon request by the Council's own employees by the rather antiquated method of hand pump and horse-drawn tank on wheels. The contents are disposed of at the sewage works. The usual Bye-laws are in force.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year ended 31st December, 1932,

Guildhall, Maidenhead.

January, 1933.

To J. J. Paterson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I present herewith my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

The summary does not include notices served and work carried out in connection with the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, and the Housing Act, 1930, for which see Special Report at the end.

SUMMARY.

Visits and Re-visits to premises	..	..	..	6,155
Number of Formal Notices served	..	..	..	58
,, Informal Notices served	..	..	..	72
,, Verbal Notices given	..	..	..	313
,, Notices complied with	..	..	..	354
Complaints received and attended to	..	..	..	164
Drains tested with smoke machine	....	....	..	1
,, ,, water	..	..	..	117
,, passed after examination (sewer connections etc.)				107
,, opened up for examination (after 24 hours' notice to the occupier of the premises)			..	2
<i>Number and Nature of Nuisances and Defects dealt with :—</i>				
Animals improperly kept	..	..	..	10
Choked Drains	..	..	..	10
Damp Premises	..	..	..	24
Defective and insufficient Cesspools	..	..	..	6
,, Chimney-stacks	..	..	..	8
,, Coppers	..	..	..	7
,, Doors and Sills	..	..	..	8
,, and insufficient Drains	..	..	..	67
,, Eaves-gutters and Stackpipes		..	..	22
,, Floors	..	..	..	14
,, Grates	..	..	..	6
,, Plaster (walls and ceilings)	..	..	..	40
,, Stairs	..	..	..	3
,, Windows	..	..	..	11
Dilapidated Refuse Receptacles	..	..	..	22
Dirty walls and ceilings	..	..	..	37
,, Tenants	..	..	..	10
,, Water-closet Chambers	..	..	..	12

Insufficient Food Stores	3
„ Light to rooms	6
„ Ventilation to rooms	12
„ and defective Water-closets	45
Leaky Roofs and Fillets	24
Offensive Accumulations	23
Offensive Smells	15
„ Streams and Ditches	1
Overcrowding	4
Rats, nuisance from	26
Smoke Nuisances	5
Unpaved and insanitary Yards	22
Urinals improperly kept	4
Van Dwellers, nuisances arising from	2
Verminous Houses	10
Miscellaneous	40
Legal Proceedings (2 applications for possession of Con- demned Houses and 1 for Recovery of Costs for work carried out on default of Owner)	3
Public and Private Library Books Disinfected	57
Rooms Cleansed (walls stripped, ceilings whitewashed, and paintwork cleansed after infectious disease)	72
Rooms disinfected after :—	
Diphtheria	89
Scarlet Fever	266
Tuberculosis	9
Other Causes	3
Rooms sprayed owing to the presence of vermin	21
School Exclusion Notices sent	201

LIST OF ARTICLES STEAM DISINFECTED AT THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Blankets .. 118	Cushions .. 10	Pillows .. 156
Bolsters .. 15	Eiderdowns 12	Rugs .. 13
Carpets .. 3	Feather Beds 34	Sheets .. 16
Clothing Bdls. 286	Mattresses 61	Miscellaneous 12

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on Register	..	..	..	..	..	19
No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	70
Contraventions of Factory and Workshop Act discovered						7
„	„	„	„	„	remedied	7
„	„	Public Health Acts discovered		..		2
„	„	„	„	remedied	..	2

CINEMAS.

No. of Premises	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nuisances discovered	..	..	..	..	..	2
„	remedied	..	..	..	..	2

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No. on Register	..	..	..	..	..	1
No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	11
Contraventions of By-laws discovered	..	..	..	..	..	1
„	„	„	remedied	..	..	1

In April the management of the “Cross Keys” Lodging House changed hands, and under the new Keeper, who has had previous experience in the conduct of such premises, a good standard of cleanliness has been maintained.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register :—

Wholesale Producers	..	..	..	..	3
Retail Producers	..	..	..	..	3
Retail Purveyors	..	..	..	..	17
Retailers (Milkshops, etc.)	..	..	..	..	34
Distributor's Licence to sell “Certified” Milk (renewed)					2
„	„	„	„	„	“Grade A (T.T.)” Milk
(renewed)	..	..	..	..	1
(granted)	..	..	..	..	1
Certificates of Registration granted to Retailers				..	2

Number of Informal Samples of Milk submitted to							
Medical Officer of Health for analysis	..	..					42
Result of Analysis. No. of Samples genuine	..						39
„ „ „ No. of Samples not genuine							3
Number of Samples of “ Certified ” Milk submitted to							
the National Institute for Research in Dairying							
at Shinfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Result of Analysis. No. of Samples genuine	..						4
„ „ „ No. of Samples not genuine	..						2
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—							
Discovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—							
Discovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	166

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. on Register :—							
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts discovered	..						33
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ remedied	..						29
Matters referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories	..						<i>Nil</i>
Notices received from H.M. Inspector of Factories	..						3
Lists of Outworkers received twice a year	..						10
No. of Outworkers on Register	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
No. of Outworkers’ premises inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	19

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No. on Register	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
No. of Nuisances discovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ „ „ remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

An application was received for permission to establish a Fish Frying business in Queen Street, but the application was refused on the grounds that the premises were unsuitable for the purpose and the district was already sufficiently well served.

MEAT SHOPS, STORES, ETC.

No. on Register	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	129
Contraventions of Meat Regulations and Public Health Acts :—							
Discovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

On five occasions during the summer months meat was found exhibited outside shop fronts, thus rendering it liable to contamination from dust etc. In each case the occupiers were warned that this was a contravention of the Meat Regulations, and on request the meat was immediately withdrawn to the interior of the shop. On the whole the Meat Regulations have been well observed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the summer months complaints were received of offensive smells emanating from a Fat and Bone Dealer's premises in the Bridge Street area, and it was found that owing to increasing business the premises used for the storage of fat and bones were totally inadequate, and, owing to their proximity to dwelling houses, unsuitable for the purpose. Pressure was brought to bear on the Owner, who erected new and more suitable premises, far removed from the dwelling-houses, and since the completion and use of this structure no further complaints have been received.

No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
--------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. on Register	..	..	..	..	..	8
No. Registered by Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	6
No. Licensed	„	„	„	..	..	2
No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	528
Nuisances discovered	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ remedied	..	..	..	..	..	1
Contraventions of By-laws discovered	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ „ remedied	..	..	..	..	..	3

A circular letter is sent every quarter to the occupiers of the Slaughter-houses drawing their attention to the provisions of the By-laws, requiring the lime-washing four times every year of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of such Slaughter-house.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

89 applications were received for advice in baiting and ridding premises of rats and mice, and as in previous years every effort was made to co-operate with occupiers in ridding their premises of rodents.

During Rat Week (November 7–12), two men were engaged in making a house-to-house visitation, and where necessary suitable baits were laid.

A report of the details of the work was furnished to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in accordance with their request, and a letter of acknowledgement was received, noting with appreciation the action taken in this area in connection with the campaign.

Rat proofing was carried out in twenty-seven instances with beneficial results.

SHOP PREMISES.

No. of Shops on Register	..	..	..	..	..	571
No. of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	272
Contraventions of Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	16
„ „ Public Health Acts discovered	..	..	..	..	..	25
„ „ „ „ „ remedied	..	..	..	..	..	22

UNSOOUND FOOD.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned, surrendered and destroyed after being examined and found unfit for human consumption, namely :—

Beef	339 lbs.
Herrings	112 lbs.
Liver (Ox 221, and Sheep 21)	242 lbs.
Mutton	14 lbs.
Pork	260 lbs.
Turkey	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Total	977 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Your obedient servant,
W. E. HARDING,
Sanitary Inspector.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

As there are only five chimney stacks in the Borough (Electric Light Works, Brewery and Laundries), the “black smoke” nuisance rarely occurs and if there is a complaint lodged as to smoke or grit issuing, verbal notice is found sufficient to effect a remedy. Complaints as to fumes from the cupola of a small foundry have been received in the past from a neighbouring school and certain alterations were made in consequence, but as little or no smelting has been done in the past year, there has been no opportunity of testing the result.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

There are no premises in the Borough answering the technical description of “Houses Let in Lodgings” (Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 90) or “Underground Sleeping Rooms” (Housing Act, 1925, Sec. 18 (1)) and no “Hop-pickers Quarters” or such like.

Tents, Vans and Sheds occasionally visit the District and if staying for any definite period are located in a certain meadow where a public convenience adjoins, and where there is a permanent water supply (stand pipe) provided.

As to "Offensive Trades" (Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 112) and that of Fish-Fryer deemed to be such in virtue of a special Local Order dated 24th August, 1914, the only representations of these are three Rag and Bone Dealers and six Fish-fryers. With one exception no serious nuisance occurred during the year, as all the premises concerned are well conducted and the premises frequently inspected. Complaints were lodged in respect of one Rag and Bone business by the inmates of an adjoining building which had recently been converted into a dwelling-house. As the premises where the offensive trade was carried on were not altogether suitable for the purpose, the opportunity was taken to have the whole business removed to a new building erected for the purpose on a site remote from the highway and houses.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no premises in this District where rag flock is manufactured but there are seven where it is used or sold. Frequent inspections have been made of the premises and no occasion for complaint has arisen. It has not been found necessary to take samples as the flock used has been brought from the manufacturers under warranty.

23. SCHOOLS.

The condition of the public elementary schools in this area was described in the Report for 1930 (p. 59). The Council Infants' School (King Street) there referred to as "unsuitable for the purpose from many points of view" has now been closed and the pupils transferred to the new Ellington School. With regard to infectious disease in schools the following paragraph taken from the School Report for 1932 provides the required information (Joint Memorandum, 1927).

Infectious Disease. The most notable feature in regard to infectious disease was the large outbreak of mild Scarlet Fever which extended practically throughout the whole year and affected all parts of the town. During that time

115 children were excluded for this disease and 19 for diphtheria. The non-notifiable infectious diseases were not particularly prevalent although Measles occurring in December of the previous year in one of the schools in the upper part of the town gradually spread downwards during the first quarter to the schools in the lower part, the school chiefly affected being the Church of England Infants' (East Street) where the attendance dropped below 60 per cent. in the week ended 5th February and a certificate to that effect was issued by the School Medical Officer. Chicken-pox was also prevalent to some extent but did not assume epidemic proportions, while the months of February and March brought their usual complement of many absentees for coughs, colds, bronchitis and "influenza". The following cases were dealt with by means of individual exclusions at the Minor Ailments Clinic:—

Abscess	..	..	1	Debility	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	1	Nits	..	..	16
Chicken-pox	..	..	2	Scabies	..	..	7
Chorea	..	..	1	Tonsilitis..	..	..	6
Conjunctivitis	..	..	7	Vermin	..	..	16

24. SANTARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

The following matters have either been under consideration or are due for consideration by the Local Authority with a view to definite action.

(1). Completion of the Surface Water Drainage Scheme (Survey Report 1930, page 50).

(2). Provision of a more efficient and expeditious method of emptying Cesspools (Survey Report 1930, page 51).

(3). Replacement of the one remaining corrugated iron building at the Isolation Hospital, not now used as a Ward, by a block of cubicles.

(4). Provision of a new Motor Ambulance at the Isolation Hospital.

(5). Provision of Lavatory Accommodation with facilities for "Wash and Brush-up" in the central part of the town.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The increase in population of Maidenhead as shown by the Census returns (see paragraph in Preface) is not so great as one would expect, but that is largely explained by the fact that a very large amount of building during recent years has taken place in the rural district immediately adjacent to the Borough, a point of importance in view of the proposed extension of the Borough boundaries. As shewn elsewhere Maidenhead has been very diligent in providing "Council Houses" the total being 321, this, together with the demolition of the row of 27 old dilapidated houses locally known as "The Barracks" and the 8 constituting Saunders Square, together with the general improvement of cottage property which has been going on steadily for years, places the town in a very favourable position as regards the housing question. At the present moment there are not more than half-a-dozen dwelling houses that could be described on general sanitary grounds as unfit for human habitation and these it is proposed to deal with during the current year. With regard to overcrowding it will be noticed in considering the Census returns that Maidenhead tops the list of East Berks Districts for "more than 2 persons per room" and for "more than one family per house." This, however, is not so serious in fact as it appears in figures, for several of the large houses formerly occupied by well-to-do families singly are now let off in rooms, and are tenanted by the poorer grade of families who are unable to pay the rent of a separate dwelling-house. Unless and until houses letting at about 7*s.* 6*d.* per week are available for these people it is difficult to see how they can be accommodated otherwise. Although there are still many applicants when a house falls vacant it is substantially true to say that a *good* tenant has no great difficulty now in securing a separate dwelling.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

Following is the record of housing work done during the year, 1932 :—

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	232
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	813
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	55
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	192
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	216

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	195
---	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*A. *Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.. .. .	31
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	35*
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

*Includes 4 outstanding from previous year.

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.. .. .	21
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	19
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	Nil

C. *Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6

D. *Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 : Nil*

E. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 : Nil*

F. *Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 : Nil*

The demolition of the twenty-seven houses scheduled as the “ Tyrrell’s Buildings Clearance Area ” was completed on the 25th June.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

There are six dairy farms within the Borough all of which are maintained in remarkably good condition and the same comment applies to the 34 milk shops and 17 retail purveyors premises. As will be seen from the Sanitary Inspector’s Report (paragraph 19) these premises are inspected frequently

and although an occasional "contravention" is discovered, it is usually of a minor nature and is remedied at once upon verbal or informal notice. Of the 36 official samples of milk taken by the Police under the Food and Drugs Acts, 3 were found deficient, and of the 42 unofficial samples taken by the Sanitary Inspector 3 were below standard for fat content.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The fact that over five hundred visits of inspection were paid to the eight slaughter-houses in the Borough during the year under review shows that close supervision is exercised. The unsound meat voluntarily surrendered and destroyed amounted to close upon 1000lbs. weight. Fried fish shops and other premises where food of a perishable nature is prepared and sold to the public are equally well inspected, details of the inspection being included in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (paragraph 19). The former custom of exposing meat etc., outside the shop has now, thanks to the vigilance of the Sanitary Inspector, been discontinued, and stalls and open vehicles for the sale of meat have now disappeared for good.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of analysis etc., have already been given under specific headings, and the list of laboratories etc., available for such investigations is given in the Preface.

Instruction in the principles of nutrition is given individually and by leaflets at the Welfare Centre.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL.

Not for many years—at least twenty—has Maidenhead had so many cases of Scarlet Fever notified. Throughout the

year and in all parts of the town cases kept cropping up singly and in batches, all of these of the now usual mild type, in fact so "mild" were some of them that one is tempted to surmise that notification was made in the first instance as a precautionary rather than as a preventive measure. The accommodation at the Isolation Hospital was at times taxed to provide beds for all these cases and some discretion had to be exercised as to the necessity for removal. In some households the exercise of this discretion caused dissatisfaction and claims for "compensation" were made in one or two instances, which, needless to say, were resisted, for the Local Authority is not under obligation to remove to Hospital—for free treatment—every case of notifiable infectious disease. These incidents, however, raise two points of interest, first, the change of attitude of the average parent towards the Isolation Hospital, for some twenty years it often happened that removal could be effected only under threat of a "Magistrate's Order," and secondly the question as to whether removal to Hospital is necessary for the mild type of Scarlet Fever now prevalent.

Diphtheria cases were also rather more numerous than usual but again many of them (roughly one-third) were notified upon bacterial evidence rather than upon clinical symptoms. The other notifications hardly call for comment. The two tables reproduced in paragraph 33 give the chief statistics relating to these diseases, while the diseases (infectious and other) affecting school children are dealt with in paragraph 23 (Schools).

31. DISINFECTION.

The usual practice of disinfecting premises, bedding, clothing etc., after infectious illness is carried out after every case, at the home of the patient. In certain instances articles are taken to the Isolation Hospital for Steam Disinfection (see Sanitary Inspector's Report, paragraph 19).

32. PESTS.

A vigorous campaign against Rats and Mice is carried out each year during "Rat Week" and individual complaints as to the presence of these pests are promptly attended to throughout the year. Considerable progress has been made in "rat-proofing" premises where food is stored and in that respect the principal shops of the town are now well protected. Insect pests have not caused any serious trouble this year and the fact that ten houses were treated for bugs and fleas upon request indicates rather the desire of the inmates for "peace and quietness" than any undue prevalence generally of certain of the Egyptian plagues.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The usual statistics relating to notifiable infectious diseases are set out in the two tables below :—

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1932
(other than Tuberculosis).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total deaths.</i>
Diphtheria	32	32	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1	0	0
Erysipelas	2	1*	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	0	0	0
Pneumonia	9	3*	2
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	159	104	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

* in Institutions.

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1928—1932.

<i>Disease.</i>	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Diphtheria	22	7	26	72	32
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	2	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	1	0	0	1	1
Erysipelas	3	1	3	4	2
Malaria	3	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	10	24	11	13	9
Polioomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ..	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	4	3	0	0
Scarlet Fever	47	46	30	23	159
Smallpox	7	0	0	0	0

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1 — 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
10 — 15	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15 — 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 — 25	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
25 — 35	1	4	..	..	1	2	..	1
35 — 45	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
45 — 55	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
55 — 65	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
65 and over	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	8	6	2	2	6	3	2	3

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases 9·7.

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.75, and for the present year the net cancer deaths number males 20, females 17, Total 37, giving a rate of 2.10. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There were no notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Cases of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were entirely absent during the year 1932.

Wokingham

Urban Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	3,403
Population (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	7,294
Population (estimated for 1932)	..	..	..	..	..	7,328
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	1,898
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	1,984
Rateable Value (1933)	..	..	..	..	..	£47,408
Sum represented by a penny rate (1933)	..	..	..	..	..	£178
Outstanding loans (1933) Housing	..	..	..	..	..	£34,295
„ „ „ All other	..	..	..	..	..	£84,393

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live Births	{ Legitimate	108	51	57	15.97
	{ Illegitimate	9	3	6	
					<i>Rate per 1000 total births.</i>
Still Births	..	2	—	2	17.09
					<i>Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	.. ..	90	39	51	12.28
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes, 30.00.					
Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth { from Puerperal Sepsis 1					
{ other Puerperal causes Nil					

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1000 live births :—Legitimate, 37.04. Illegitimate, *Nil*. Total, 34.19.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.. .. .	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. .. .	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	.. .. .	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

This is the first occasion since the extension of the Borough on the 1st October, 1927 that an exact enumeration of the population has been available. The Census of 1931 reveals the fact that the population on that date consisted of 7,294 persons (3,311 males and 3,983 females) which represents an increase of 13.6 per cent. upon the population enumerated at the previous census of 1921. This percentage increase is made up as to 1.3% by excess of births over deaths (average for county 4.3%) and as to 12.3% by immigration (average for County 1.3%) the bulk of the immigration in this case being the 1,948 persons included in the added area of the extension.

As the population is never stationary it is necessary to take a fixed figure for statistical calculations for which purpose the Registrar General estimated what the population would be at mid-year assuming that the rate of increase (or decrease) is constant. The mid-year population for 1932 is given as being 7,328.

The following table shows the growth of population at fixed periods since the beginning of the present century.

Population enumerated in Census, 1901	..	3,551
„ „ „ „ 1911	..	4,353
„ „ „ „ 1921	..	4,475
„ estimated after extension 1927	..	6,722
„ enumerated in Census, 1931	..	7,294
„ estimated to mid-year 1932	..	7,328

4. BIRTHS.

The net number of Births attributed to this district for 1932 is 117 of which 9 or 7.69 per cent. are illegitimate, for the previous year the corresponding figures were 101 total births of which 9 (6.93 per cent.) were illegitimate.

The Birth Rate for 1932 works out at 15.97 as against 13.89 in the previous year and a ten-year average of 15.12.

The Births registered locally were :

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	..	..	..	42	4
Females	..	..	..	47	5
Totals	..	..	..	99	9
				Grand total	.. 108

Corrected for residents outside the Borough and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	..	..	..	51	3
Females	..	..	..	57	6
Totals	..	..	..	108	9
				Grand total	.. 117

5. DEATHS.

The net number of Deaths attributed to the district for 1932 is 90, which gives a Death Rate of 12.28 per 1000 of estimated population. In the previous year the total was 105 and the Death Rate 14.44. The average rate for the past ten years is 14.72.

The chief causes of death during 1932 are enumerated below, the figures in brackets being those of the preceding year :—

Cancer, 11 (16) ; Heart Disease, 19 (21) ; Respiratory Diseases (including Bronchitis, Pneumonia etc., 1 (12) ; Diseases of the Blood-vessels (including Apoplexy, Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Arterio-sclerosis etc.). 5 (6) ; Influenza, 4 (3) ; Tuberculosis (all forms), 4 (4) ; other infectious diseases, 0 (1).

There was one death from suicide this year and 3 from violence (accident) as against 6 in the previous year.

The following table gives the Death Record for the year :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Registered as having taken place in			
the District	58	50	108
<i>Plus</i> Residents dying elsewhere (in-			
ward transfers)	7	14	21
<i>Minus</i> Non-residents dying in the			
District (outward transfers)	26	13	39
Net numbers	39	51	90
Deaths in Institutions			27
Inquests			4
Uncertified			1

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year of age there were 4 deaths, there being 7 in 1931, and the Infant Mortality Rate is 34.19 per 1000 live births as against 69.30 in the previous year. None of these infants is in the class of illegitimate. In addition to these deaths there were 2 still births registered, the still birth rate being accordingly 17.09 per 1000 live births.

The cause of, and age at, death of the four infants referred to, are :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.
Prematurity ..	4								4
Totals .	4								4

SECTION B.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The sanitary staff consists of one full time Sanitary Inspector who is also Borough Surveyor. He is provided with an office and equipment at the Town Hall and has one full time clerk. Owing to the large increase of work consequent upon extension of the Borough and the re-construction and extension of the sewage works which he personally designed and supervised, two junior assistants were appointed in April, 1932, one of whom has since passed the qualifying examination for Sanitary Inspectors, while the other assists in carrying out the duties attached to the office of Borough Surveyor.

Other Officers, Consultants, Laboratories etc., connected with the Public Health Service are described in the list inserted in the Preface.

8. HOME NURSING.

There is no local Nursing Association but the two parish nurses for St. Paul's and All Saints' practically cover all the necessary work in the Borough.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements for examination of swabs, sputum and other morbid materials is the same as described in the corresponding paragraph for Maidenhead.

A list of Consultants, Laboratories etc., available is given in the Preface.

The following table gives an account of the specimens examined by the Clinical Research Association, London.

<i>Material.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria ..	2	15	17
Sputum for Tubercle, Blood for Typhoid and Other Specimens	0	0	0
	2	15	17

The official samples taken during the year and analysed by the County Analyst included.

All Spice	..	..	1	Cream—Fresh	..	2
Lard	..	..	1	Oatmeal	..	1
Soup Powder	..	..	1	Butter—Fresh	..	1
Coffee, Loose	..	..	1	Cream—Tinned	..	1
Milk*	..	..	18	Egg Powder	..	1
Olive Oil	..	..	1	Mincemeat	..	1
Potted Meat	..	..	1			

*One sample 0.33% deficient in fat, 5.88% of added water.

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The Adoptive Acts. Bye-laws etc. in force remain the same as detailed in the corresponding paragraph in the Survey Report for 1930, pp. 76–77, with the exception of the inclusion of the Fouling of Footpaths by Dogs. Noisy Animals, Regulations of 1932.

11. HOSPITALS.

The Hospital Service remains as stated in the Survey Report (1930), at page 77.

With regard to the "nucleus" Small-pox Hospital jointly owned with Wokingham Rural District (see corresponding paragraph 11 in Wokingham Rural Section), this may now be considered obsolete and steps should be taken to make other arrangements, preferably to join with Windsor Borough and Windsor Rural District in the use, if need be, of their Joint Small-pox Hospital on the Ham Island, in the parish of Old Windsor.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The ambulances attached to the Hospitals serving this District afford an adequate service and there does not appear to be any need for establishing a local centre.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

These remain the same as described in the Survey Report for 1930 at page 79. See list in Preface.

The Wokingham War Memorial Clinic in Denmark Street, as its name indicates, was given by the people of Wokingham in memory of those who lost their lives in the Great War. It is principally occupied by the local branch of the Wingfield-Morris Orthopædic Hospital, the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and the Clinics in connection with the School Medical Service. A proposal is now on foot to increase its usefulness still further by establishing there a Rheumatism Clinic. During the past year the Orthopædic Clinic was open on 45 occasions, 821 attendances were registered in respect of the 111 patients on the roll. These included :—

New Patients—38, of whom 19 were under 16 years of age and 3 under school age.

Removed from Register—31, of whom 20 did not require further treatment, 8 left the District (5 being transferred to other clinics) and 3 who refused further treatment.

With regard to School Dental Clinic, 510 children were recommended for treatment. Consent for treatment was obtained from the parents in 285 instances (just over 50%), 258 actually received treatment, 19 were absent, 1 withdrew consent and 7 were on the waiting list at the end of the year. In the Report it is noted that this dental service extends beyond the confines of the Borough and that the children from outlying districts show a better attendance (67%) than those nearer at hand, a hint that may be taken as a challenge to Borough parents to make better use of the facilities now offered to them.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of this District is supplied by the Wokingham Water Company whose works are at Toutley on the outskirts

of the Borough. There are altogether about 200 private wells, mostly in the area added at the time of extension and as occasion arises the public supply is substituted. Negotiations are on foot for the acquisition of the Wokingham Company undertaking by the Frimley and Farnborough Water Company.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A separate system for the removal of surface water and for sewage obtains in the Borough. The former is mostly disposed of at the old sewage works at Buck's Copse.

The new sewage works at Ashridge (described at page 80 in the Report for 1930) is now in full operation and reflects great credit on Mr. C. W. Marks, Sanitary Inspector and Borough Surveyor under whose supervision the works were designed, constructed and managed.

During the past year 88 cesspools were abolished and the premises drained to the sewer, also 4 houses without sufficient drainage were so connected making a total of 92 new connections. The number of houses now drained to the public sewer is 1,681, leaving 388 not so connected. Altogether 288 cesspools have been abolished and main drainage substituted since the sewer extensions were made. There are now about 330 cesspools in existence, of which all but half a dozen or so are in the area added to the Borough in 1927, and of these, about 92 cannot be converted as the premises are in outlying parts or on a site too low to permit connection to sewers.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is nothing to add to the paragraph which appeared under this heading in the Report for 1930. The sewage works effluent which is discharged into the Embrook maintains the necessary standard of purification.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the previous year's Report it was recorded that 1,613 houses were then provided with water closets and about 300

with earth closets, the latter being almost entirely in the area added to the Borough in 1927. Whenever the opportunity presents itself advantage is taken to have these earth closets converted to water closets with connection to sewer. During the past year 58 were so converted and the number remaining at the end of 1932 is ascertained to be 208.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) *Wet Scavenging.*

As the number of cesspools requiring to be emptied has been so considerably diminished it has been found advisable to dispense with the large cesspool emptiers and to substitute a smaller one with a convertible lorry body. The contents of cesspools are disposed of by discharge into a convenient manhole in the sewerage system.

(b) *Dry Scavenging.*

A motor vehicle specially designed for the purpose has been substituted for the two horse-drawn vehicles formerly in use and a weekly collection in all parts is made as formerly. The refuse is conveyed to the old sewage works at Buck's Copse, sorted and burned.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

Remarks upon the Inspectorial Staff are included in paragraph 7 (Public Health Officers).

The following is the Sanitary Inspector's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

Town Hall,
Wokingham.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health.

Tabular statement shewing the number and nature of inspections carried out, with the results of such inspections :—

Number of premises inspected	.. .. .	485
„ „ inspection and re-inspections	.. ..	979
„ „ complaints received and investigated	..	56
„ „ nuisances discovered as results of complaints		39
Notices Served :—		
Informal	.. .. .	70
Statutory	.. .. .	1
Prosecutions	.. .. .	Nil
„ „ premises on which nuisances were abated	..	150

Number and nature of nuisances abated :—

As to drains and cesspools, water-closets, sink wastes,

etc.	.. .. .	9
„ „ premises drained and connected to sewer	..	4
„ „ drains connected to sewer	.. .. .	92
„ „ earth closets to water-closets	.. .. .	58
„ „ animals kept so as to be a nuisance	.. ..	3
„ „ deficient or impure water	.. .. .	16
„ „ foul or dilapidated houses	.. .. .	31
„ „ water laid on	.. .. .	16
„ „ other nuisances	.. .. .	15

There are 41 workshops registered and 171 inspections were made, all requirements being met without further action.

FOOD.

The following premises used in connection with the preparation or sale of food are licenced or registered in the Borough. :—

Dairies, Cowsheds, or Milkshops	.. .. .	24
Slaughter Houses. Registered 4 (3 only in use), Licenced 2		6
Bakehouses	.. .. .	10

All these premises were regularly inspected and were found to be, in the main, well conducted.

The carcasses of one Bullock and five Pigs and 42lbs. of Fish were surrendered and destroyed.

No food was seized during the year.

MILK.

There are on the Register :—

Wholesale Producers	..	..	..	..	..	10
Retail Producers	..	..	..	..	..	8
Retail Purveyors	..	..	..	..	..	7

Of the 18 producers of milk one is licenced for Grade A (T.T.) and of the 7 registered for the sale of milk 1 is licenced for Grade A (T.T.).

ALLOTMENTS.

1.16 additional acres of land for Allotments was rented at Embrook in March, and has been let out in 17 Allotments.

1.355 acres of pasture land belonging to the Council situate adjoining the London Road has also been set out in 15 Allotments and let rent free for one year to unemployed persons.

SEWERS.

A Contract for the provision of 340 yards of Soil Sewers and 270 yards of Surface Water Sewers in Seaford Road and Stanley Road, was entered into with Messrs. R. O. Garrard of West Byfleet, on August 23rd, 1932, and completed on November 17th, 1932.

VACUUM TANK.

The 850 gallon Vacuum Tank has, owing to the number of Cesspools dispensed with, been exchanged for a 350 gallon Tank with convertible Lorry Body.

SEWER CONNECTIONS.

During the year 88 houses with existing Cesspools were connected to the Sewers and 4 houses without drainage were drained and connected.

The total number of houses in course of erection during the year was 72 and the actual number completed 32.

Including the houses in course of erection, the arrangements with regard to drainage are as follows.

Discharging to Sewers, 1,681. Not connected, 388. Total, 2,069. Water was laid on to 16 houses previously depending on Wells.

The following table shows the amount of rainfall at Wokingham during the year 1932.

RAINFALL AT WOKINGHAM IN 1932.

Month.	Depth in Inches.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Number of days with	
		Depth in Inches.	Date.	.01 or more.	.04 or more.
Jan.	2.10	.44	6	9	9
Feb.	.08	.08	24	1	1
Mar.	1.23	.37	29	10	8
April	2.22	.25	10	22	16
May	4.64	1.69	21	19	13
June	.84	.41	30	7	4
July	2.12	.70	22	13	9
Aug.	2.33	1.78	20	7	4
Sept.	1.95	.33	8	16	10
Oct.	4.09	.70	23	23	21
Nov.	1.25	.26	22	14	10
Dec.	.49	.12	30	7	6
	23.34			148	111

Average of 32 years : 26.55 inches, 179.1 days (with .01 or more).

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action is necessary in regard to Smoke Abatement under the Act of 1926.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

There are no premises in this district answering to the description of "Houses Let in Lodgings," "Underground Sleeping Rooms," "Hop Pickers Quarters," nor are any of the scheduled "Offensive Trades" carried on. An occasional and temporary visit of van-dwellers occurs but does not give rise to any special action. The "Tents, Vans and Sheds" Bye-laws are in force.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1920.

There are no premises in this district where rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

23. SCHOOLS.

There is nothing to add to the paragraph which appeared in the Survey Report for 1930.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

The two following matters have been mentioned from time to time at meetings of the Local Authority but have been postponed for various reasons. It is suggested that at an early opportunity they should be taken up again with a view to definite action.

(1). Extension of the sewer along Lowther Road, Southlands Road, Commons Road and Woosehill Lane, especially in the last mentioned on account of the number of houses now being built or projected.

(2). The provision of adequate and suitable public conveniences in Joel Park with accommodation for children as well as for adults.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

Wokingham Borough compares favourably with the County as a whole in regard to "persons per room" and "families per house" (see paragraph on Census in Preface).

The age constitution of the population is peculiar in that there is a preponderance of persons over 70 years of age. The housing of aged persons is a problem with its own peculiarities. This has been recognised by the Local Authority and preliminary enquiries have been made as to whether it

would be advantageous to erect simple dwellings for the old people so as to release the dwellings they now occupy, for the use of families, a definite scheme has not yet been launched. A special enquiry was made as to the existence of overcrowding but the figures obtained did not reveal any condition upon which action could be taken. The general position of the housing problem may be described as "tight," that is to say vacancies do not often occur, and when they do, the rent demanded is beyond the means of the family seeking accommodation. The problem is more a question of rent than of scarcity of houses.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under	
(b))	32
(b) with State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	<i>Nil</i>
(1) By the Local Authority	<i>Nil</i>
(2) By other bodies or persons	32

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	232
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	275
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	48
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	68
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	<i>Nil</i>

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		31
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—</i>		
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers		25
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—</i>		
A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—</i>		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..		<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners		<i>Nil</i>
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners		<i>Nil</i>
B. <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—</i>		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners		1
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners		<i>Nil</i>
C. <i>Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930</i>		<i>Nil</i>
D. <i>Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930</i>		<i>Nil</i>
E. <i>Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>		<i>Nil</i>
F. <i>Proceedings under Section 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>		<i>Nil</i>

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

There are on the Register 10 wholesale producers, 8 retail producers and 7 retail purveyors. One of the producers is licenced for Grade A (T.T.) milk and one of the retailers is licenced for the same. Altogether there are 24 cowsheds, dairies and milkshops within the Borough and all have been frequently inspected. During the past year or two considerable improvement has been effected in regard to the condition of the Cowsheds. With one exception, that of an old man who is gradually giving up his business, all the cowsheds are well paved and drained, and the lighting and ventilation is satisfactory. Lime-washing is now done more regularly and "reminder" notices are seldom required. The cleanliness of the cows at one or two farms is not quite up to standard, but on the whole there is distinct improvement. As will be seen in paragraph 9 one of the 18 official samples of milk was slightly below standard for fat and appeared to have been watered.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are six slaughter-houses in the Borough, 4 registered and 2 licenced, but only 3 of the former are in regular use. They were frequently visited but no defects or defaults calling for official notice were discovered. There were no seizures of diseased meat during the year, but the carcasses of one bullock, five pigs and 42lbs. of fish were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed. There are no stalls or travelling vehicles for the public sale of meat. There are 10 Bakeries in the Borough which are quite well conducted.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of official samples taken by the police under the Food and Drugs Acts are given in paragraph 9. No

other samples were taken this year. Propaganda work on nutrition, other than that given informally at the Welfare Centre, is not undertaken.

SECTION F.

30. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The notifiable infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, for the past year are represented by three cases, one of Diphtheria and two of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Of the other infectious diseases, Measles was prevalent during June and July and was followed by Whooping Cough in October, beyond that, there is nothing to record.

In common with the other Districts in this combination all practitioners are supplied with swabs etc., and there is a standing agreement with the Corporation of Maidenhead to admit cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria to the Maidenhead Borough Isolation Hospital.

31. DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of premises by fumigation or spraying is carried out after removal or recovery of the patient. When required, bedding etc., can be steam disinfected at the Public Assistance Institution.

32. PESTS.

No occasion for action arose in connection with animal or insect pests.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables give the required particulars in regard to the cases mentioned in paragraph 20.

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1932.
(other than Tuberculosis).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total deaths.</i>
Diphtheria	1	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	0	0
Pneumonia	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1928—1932.

<i>Disease.</i>	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Diphtheria	15	4	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	1	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	2	1	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	1	0	1	2
Pneumonia	3	11	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	1	0	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	11	12	3	2	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1932.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including Contacts.</i>
Wokingham, The Palmer Infants	149	Chickenpox	July	1
		Measles	May, July	25
		Ringworm	Sept., Oct.	4
		Whooping Cough	Sept., Oct.	26
Wokingham, The Palmer	355	Measles	July	3
		Whooping Cough	July, Sep., Dec.	14
		Chickenpox	July	2
		Scarlet Fever	Jan.	1
Wokingham, Westcott Rd.	275	Measles	June, July	18
		Whooping Cough	Oct., Nov.	21

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmon.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 „	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
15-20 „	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
20-25 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-35 „	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
35-45 „	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
45-55 „	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
55-65 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	5	3	2	2	3	1	..	..

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases=16.6

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 2.36, and for the present year the net cancer deaths number, males 4, females 7, total 11, giving a rate of 1.50. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

The two cases of Ophthalmia were treated at home and recovered without loss of vision.

OTHER.

Cases of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were entirely absent during the year 1932.

Cookham

Rural Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	27,803
Population (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	15,342
Population (estimated for 1932)	..	..	..	..	..	15,220
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	3,947
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	4,044
Rateable Value (1933)	..	..	..	..	..	£119,758
Sum represented by a penny rate (1933)	..	..	..	..	..	£450
Outstanding loans (1933) Housing	..	..	..	..	..	£123,069
„ „ „ All other	..	..	..	..	..	£2,888

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1932.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live Births	{ Legitimate	204	102	102	14.13
	{ Illegitimate	11	4	7	
					<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
					<i>total births.</i>
Still Births	..	9	4	5	41.86
					<i>Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	..	184	88	96	12.09
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes, 38.5.					

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	{ from Puerperal Sepsis	<i>Nil</i>
	{ from other Puerperal causes	1

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1000 live births :—Legitimate, 53.92. Illegitimate, Nil. Total, 51.16.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.. .. .	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. .. .	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.. .. .	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

The population of this District as enumerated at the Census of 1931 was 15,344 persons (7,146 males and 8,198 females). This included 438 persons who were not normally resident in the District but, on the other hand there were 308 residents living elsewhere at the time of the Census, leaving a minus balance of 330 (2.2%) on the gross population. In 1921 the Registrar General made a deduction of 3.4% on the gross enumerated population in order to arrive at a net figure for the purpose of statistical computations, the Census having been taken in the month of June when the influx of summer visitors was at its height.

The growth of population in past years may be gathered from the following figures.

Population enumerated in Census, 1901	..	10,584
„ „ „ „ 1911	..	12,311
„ „ „ „ 1921	..	13,714*
„ „ „ „ 1931	..	15,344
Estimated population for mid-year 1932	..	15,220

* Subsequently reduced by 3.4% as explained above.

The population of the several parishes is given in the Appendix.

4. BIRTHS.

The net number of Births attributed to the district for 1932 is 215 of which 11 or 5.12 per cent. are illegitimate, for the previous year the corresponding figures were 209 total births of which 3.83 per cent. or 8 were illegitimate.

The Birth Rate for 1932 works out at 14.13 as against 14.02 in the previous year and a ten-year average of 14.63.

The Births registered locally are :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	..	..	..	89	1
Females	..	..	..	89	3
Total	..	..		178	4
				Grand total	.. 182

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	..	..	..	102	4
Females	..	..	..	102	7
Total	..	..		204	11
				Grand total	215

5. DEATHS.

The net number of deaths (see table below) attributed to this district for 1932 is 184, made up of 88 males and 96 females. Upon the estimated population this gives a Death Rate of 12.09 per 1000. In the previous year the net deaths numbered 149, and the Death Rate was then 9.99, while the average for the past ten years is 11.09.

The chief causes of death during the year were as follow, the numbers in brackets being those of the preceding year 1931 :—

Heart Disease, 45 (25); Cancer, 21 (22); Respiratory Diseases (Bronchitis, Pneumonia etc.), 19 (11); Diseases of the Blood-vessels (Apoplexy, Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Arterio-

sclerosis etc.), 19 (9); Influenza, 9 (8); Tuberculosis' (all forms), 10 (12); all other Infectious Diseases, 3 (5); Suicides, 4 (3), and deaths from Violence (accident etc.), 8 (7).

The following is a summary of the Death Returns for the past year.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of deaths registered in the district	57	59	116
<i>Plus</i> inward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> residents dying outside	36	44	80
<i>Minus</i> outward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> deaths of non-residents	5	7	12
Net number of deaths	88	96	184
Deaths in Institutions	..	..	71
Inquests	..	..	13
Uncertified	..	..	2

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

There were eleven deaths of infants under one year of age as against 10 in the previous year. This number gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 51.16 per 1000 live births, while the average for the preceding ten years is 50.26. In addition there were 9 still births, the rate per 1000 total births being 41.86.

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	under 1 wk	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Prematurity ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Congenital Defect ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Difficult Labour ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pyloric Stenosis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ..	7	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	11

SECTION B.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, ETC.

A list of the officers, laboratories, etc., is given in the Preface.

8. NURSING IN THE HOME.

A list of the local Nursing Association is given in the Preface with staff, names and addresses of Secretaries.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements for the examination of swabs, sputum, etc., are the same as detailed in the corresponding paragraph of the Maidenhead Section of this Report. A list of the Laboratories and Consultants available is given in the Preface. The work done under this heading is set out below.

Swabs, etc., examined by the Clinical Research Association on behalf of and under contract to the Local Authority.

Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners.

<i>Material.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	..	15	111	126
Sputum for Tubercle	..	3	21	24
Blood for Typhoid	..	0	2	2
Others	.. ..	1	3	4
		—	—	—
		19	137	156
		—	—	—

The official samples of Food and Drugs taken during 1932 by the Police and submitted to the County Analyst comprised :—

Butter—Fresh	..	..	1	Lard	..	..	..	1
Margarine	..	..	1	Milk	..	..	..	*27

* (1) 14.33% deficient in fat.

(2) 16.66% „ „ „

(3) 17.66% „ „ „

(4) 10% „ „ „

(5) 29% „ „ „

(6) 8.33% „ „ „

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

This remains the same as was described in the Report for 1931, page 56.

11. HOSPITALS.

There are no Hospitals in this District. The Hospitals mostly used by the inhabitants is the Maidenhead Hospital (see paragraph 11, Maidenhead Section) and occasionally those in Windsor, Reading and London.

Infectious cases (Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria) are removed when necessary to the Borough Isolation Hospital in Maidenhead in virtue of the agreement between the District Council and the Corporation of Maidenhead.

Good use is made of these Hospitals and the provision is adequate for the needs of the District.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a). Infectious Cases.

There is a fully equipped Motor Ambulance at the Maidenhead Borough Isolation Hospital always available for the transport of cases of this class.

(b). Other Cases.

For non-infectious and accident cases the Borough Motor Ambulance is available. For details see the corresponding paragraph in the Maidenhead Section.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Clinics and Treatment Centres in Maidenhead (see List in Preface) are largely used by the inhabitants of this District.

SECTION C.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

The Maidenhead Water Company supplies the whole of this area except a portion of the Parish of Bisham which is

supplied by the Marlow Water Company. The table given below shows the number of *premises* (dwelling-houses and other) thus supplied and for comparison the number of occupied dwelling-houses :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Occupied Dwellings</i> (Census, 1931).	<i>Premises supplied</i> (Dwelling, Houses, etc.).
Bisham	210	{ 50 (Maidenhead Water Co) 109 (Marlow Water Co.)
Bray	1,035	1,148
Cookham	1,773	2,009
Hurley	318	227
Shottesbrooke ..	40	25
Waltham St. Lawrence	275	239
White Waltham ..	296	440
	3,947	4,247

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Some improvement has been effected lately in regard to the surface water drainage in the village of Cookham by the cleansing of the Moor Stream. Owing to technical and legal difficulties no progress has been made in regard to cleansing and re-shaping of "The Cut" which is the chief surface water drain for the whole District, indeed it is hardly likely that the District Council will undertake this work, as any local effort would be ineffective unless it were part of a comprehensive scheme dealing with the whole length of the Cut which extends far beyond the boundaries of the Cookham Rural District. There are no public sewers in this District, but wet scavenging (cesspool emptying) is carried out by the Local Authority directly, in the Parishes of Bray and Cookham. For an account of the work see Sanitary Inspector's Report.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is nothing to add to the paragraph which appeared under this heading in the Survey Report for 1930.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

As there is no sewerage system in this District all closets are either Earth Closets or Water Closets drained to cesspools. The numbers of these known to exist in 1930 were Water Closets 3,334, Earth Closets 277 and Privies (without Ashpits) 251. New houses invariably have W.C's. installed and every opportunity is taken of converting Privies when occasion arises.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A general description of the Public Cleansing Scheme (Wet and Dry Scavenging) for the Parishes of Bray and Cookham was given in the corresponding paragraph of the Survey Report for 1930. The working details for the past year are included in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (paragraph 19).

The need for a similar scheme in the Parish of White Waltham where the new village of Heywood Park has recently arisen has been discussed on many occasions, but no action has been taken. This village of approximately 160 houses and at least 500 inhabitants occupies an extreme corner of the Parish close to Maidenhead so that probably when the long talked of extension of the Borough boundary takes place, it will be included, meanwhile the remaining part of the Parish is anxious to disclaim responsibility on account of the cost of establishing a scavenging service for this isolated corner.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. J. Coleman) for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,

Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

During the past year, 1,593 visits were made in connection with my duties as Sanitary Inspector, 195 in connection with Dry Scavenging, 298 in connection with Wet Scavenging, 188 in connection with Infectious Diseases, and 259 in connection with my duties as Surveyor under the Building Bye-laws.

159 nuisances were discovered and abated during the year, all relating to defective drainage, cesspools, privies, ditches, cowsheds and workshops. Verbal and written requests to get nuisances abated were complied with. 5 Statutory Notices were served under the Housing Acts and 3 under the Public Health Acts and complied with.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are four factories and 72 workshops in the District.

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	12
Private Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	11
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	11
Carpentry and Joinery	..	..	..	..	..	10
Bootmakers	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cycle Makers	..	..	..	..	..	8
Garages (Repairs)	..	..	..	..	..	10
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	2

One new bakehouse was built and registered during the year, at St. Mark's Road, Cookham. One bakehouse at Cookham was thoroughly cleansed and repaired.

Four Factories and 50 Workshops were visited and 8 nuisances discovered (want of cleanliness) and abated. Two Outworkers' premises were found in a satisfactory condition.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	91
(Scarlet Fever—72, Diphtheria 19)						
Number of Houses at which infectious cases were notified						73
Number of Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	73
Number of cases removed to Isolation Hospital					..	46

Parish.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Removed to Isolation Hospital.		Cottages.
			S.F.	Diph.	
Cookham	.. 17	14	4	14	27 (15 S.F. 12 Diph.)
Bray	.. 37	4	13	3	33 (30 S.F. 3 Diph.)
Hurley	.. —	—	—	—	—
W. St. Lawrence	—	—	—	1	1 (Diph.)
White Waltham	14	—	9	—	8 (S.F.)
Bisham	.. 2	—	1	—	2 (S.F.)
Shottesbrooke	2	—	1	—	2 (S.F.)
	72	19	28	18	73 (57 S.F. 16 Diph.)

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are seven slaughter-houses in the District which were frequently inspected and found kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and condition. The following carcasses were inspected during time of slaughter, 95 Beef ; 52 Pork : 28 Veal ; 372 Mutton. They were found to be in a sound and healthy condition with the exception of two carcasses of Beef which were badly affected with Tuberculosis. The two carcasses were taken to Messrs. Harrison and Barber, Colnbrook for destruction.

26 Pigs slaughtered on private premises were inspected, all of which were found to be in a healthy condition.

9 Bovine livers affected with flukes were destroyed. One Cow was slaughtered at a farm in the Parish of Bray, the carcass was found to be Tuberculous and it was subsequently destroyed.

DRY SCAVENGING.

During the year ended 31st Dec., 1932, 1,246 loads of house refuse (approximately 2,492 tons) were removed and disposed of in Furze Platt Pit from the parishes of Bray and Cookham in 308 working days, being 175 loads (approximately 350 tons) more than in the year 1931. 2,352 cart loads of soil were used for covering refuse in the disposal pit during the year 1932.

WET SCAVENGING.

During the year ended 31st December, 1932, seven millions, four hundred and thirty-three thousand gallons of sewage were removed from cesspools in the parishes of Bray and Cookham, being four hundred and ninety-five thousand gallons or approximately 2,210 tons more than in the year 1931.

	<i>Working Days.</i>	<i>Cesspools.</i>	<i>Loads.</i>
Dennis, No. 1 (1,000 galls.) ..	292	1,956	2,611
Dennis, No. 2 (1,000 galls.) ..	303	1,913	2,585
New Dennis, No. 3 (1,000 galls.)	49	322	371
Hired Dennis (750 galls.) ..	56	284	517
F.W.D. (500 galls.)	184	804	1,959
		5,279	

	<i>Overtime hours.</i>	<i>Cesspools.</i>	<i>Loads.</i>
Dennis, No. 1 (1,000 galls.) ..	234½	151	231
Dennis, No. 2 (1,000 galls.) ..	120½	115	158
New Dennis, No. 3 (1,000 galls.)	11	10	11
Hired Dennis (750 galls.) ..	20	8	19
F.W.D. (500 galls.)	114½	61	168
		345	

Six men overtime, 1,186 hours, £59 19s. 1d., approximately 1s. per hour.

The 500 gallon tank Four-Wheel-Drive Machine was superannuated and a new 1,000 gallon tank, Dennis cesspool emptier was obtained and put into commission during the year.

New Dwellings occupied during the year 1932 :—Cookham, 76 ; Bray, 31.

The Bray Sewage disposal ground is four acres in area, 1½ acres are in use for sewage disposal purposes.

The Cookham sewage disposal ground is two acres in area ; one acre is in use for sewage disposal purposes, the remaining acre being banks. Approximately four and a half million gallons of sewage water were disposed of at Cookham sewage ground during the year ended 31st December, 1932 ; or an average of 16,000 gallons or about 71 tons a day.

2,266 written applications for cesspool emptying were received during the year from the parish of Cookham and 1,715 from the parish of Bray.

DRAINAGE.

The following new drainage installations were constructed, inspected and passed during the year :—Cookham, 63 ; Bray, 33 ; Bisham, 3 ; Waltham St. Lawrence, 4 ; White Waltham, 29 ; Shottesbrooke, 1. Total, 133.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Not applicable in this District.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

With the exception of very occasional visits of Gipsy Vans, there are no premises of this description and there are no “ Offensive Trades ” carried on.

The “ Tents, Vans and Sheds ” Bye-laws are in force.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no premises where rag flock is made, used or sold.

23. SCHOOLS.

There is nothing fresh to add to the corresponding paragraph which appeared in the Survey Report for 1930.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

Sanitary conditions requiring notice include, extension of dry scavenging facilities to the other villages in this District especially to Heywood Park and Burchett's Green, where

many complaints arise as to the deposit of rubbish on the Thicket.

The question of sewerage the villages of Bray and Cookham, which was dropped in 1914 on the outbreak of war requires re-opening, as the present method of emptying cesspools by means of the vacuum tank cannot go on indefinitely. Another cesspool-emptier is required in addition to the three now in constant use.

It would also be an economy to purchase another Dry Refuse (covered) Lorry as the hired additional lorry is now almost in daily use and is unsuitable for the purpose. These matters, however, must remain in abeyance until the question of alteration of the boundaries of the District has been settled.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

As will be seen from the remarks passed in the paragraph on the Census in the Preface, Cookham Rural District compares favourably with the other Districts in this combination so far as Density of Occupancy—in other words—overcrowding is concerned.

The table below shows that since 1924 building has been proceeding apace in the several parishes and the number of new dwelling houses erected in that period bears a high ratio to the actual increase of population so that, speaking generally, this District is comparatively well served.

Number of New Dwellings for which plans were approved for erection from the year 1918 to the end of the year 1932. (Fifteen years.)

<i>Parish.</i>	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Cookham	..	4	15	6	27	46	48	76	75	64	46	66	57	52	69
Bray	..	8	19	8	7	12	20	31	42	30	20	27	17	32	39
Hurley	..	1	2	—	5	6	1	2	3	4	—	2	3	5	1
Bisham	..	2	6	1	—	5	4	3	8	4	2	4	5	4	1
Shottesbrooke	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
White Waltham	..	1	1	1	—	1	—	7	55	19	17	36	71	48	4
Waltham St. Lawrence	Nil	—	3	2	8	7	8	2	7	2	6	3	6	3	2
	—	16	46	18	47	77	81	121	190	123	92	138	159	144	116

During the year 1932, one hundred and sixteen dwelling-houses were approved for erection, 34 of which were bungalows. Cookham, 19 Bungalows (1 wood and iron, 1 asbestos). Bray, 13 Bungalows. White Waltham, 4 Bungalows (1 wooden).

Number of Dwelling Houses erected, 115.

Total number of plans submitted for approval, 131. One wooden shed was converted into a Bungalow in the parish of Cookham.

Dwelling Houses built and owned by the Council since the year 1918 :—Cookham, 85 ; Bray, 50 ; Shottesbrooke, 4 ; Hurley, 14 ; Waltham St. Lawrence, 12. Total, 165.

Number of Dwelling Houses rated within the Cookham Rural District up to the end of the year 1932 :—Cookham, 2,018 ; Bray, 1,169 ; Hurley, 355 ; Bisham, 243 ; Shottesbrooke, 41 ; White Waltham, 355 ; Waltham St. Lawrence, 298. Total, 4,479.

The number of dwellings inspected during the year is 295, of which 32 were cleansed and repaired. Five Statutory Notices were served under the Housing Act, 1930, and complied with up to the end of the year.

One brick built bungalow at Littlewick has been converted into a week-end bungalow. One large house at Bisham has been demolished (Temple House).

Two cottages at Pleasant Row, North Town, Cookham, have been unoccupied, closed and are now in a ruinous condition. The old farm cottage at Cannon Court, Cookham is still unoccupied and in a dilapidated condition.

Four new drainage installations have been constructed for eight dwellings. 12 water closets have been provided and 12 old privies done away with during the year.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	295
---	-----

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	396
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	32
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	101
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	32
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	27
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.</i>	
A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	Nil
B. <i>Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930</i>	Nil
C. <i>Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930</i>	Nil
D. <i>Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>	Nil
E. <i>Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>	Nil

SECTION E.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

No unofficial samples of milk were taken during the year, but of the 27 official samples taken by the Police under the Food and Drugs Acts, six shewed a substantial deficiency in fat content (see paragraph 9). Prosecutions were undertaken by the Police.

Premises where milk is produced vary greatly in this District and a uniform standard of cleanliness in the cowsheds has not yet been reached. Progress in this direction is comparatively slow but with so many other duties in hand it is almost impossible for the Sanitary Inspector to give to cowsheds that special attention which is required.

The following are the details of the inspections made :—
Number of Persons registered :—

Wholesale Producers	..	..	..	..	83
Retail Purveyors of Milk	..	..	..	..	39
Producers	..	..	..	..	83
Kept for Sale (Retail)	..	..	..	..	39

53 Dairy premises in the District were inspected during the year and were found kept in a satisfactory condition with the exception of six Cowsheds which needed linewashing and which were subsequently done. One new Cowshed in the parish of Bray was constructed during the year and the floors of two Cowsheds in the parish of Cookham paved and channelled with an impervious material. Two dairy farms were re-opened and registered during the year in the parish of Cookham and one in the parish of Bray.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The premises where meat and other perishable foods are prepared and sold are reasonably well kept and tidy. Every effort is made to inspect slaughter-houses at the time of slaughtering, as well as private slaughtering of pigs, which,

during the pork season are comparatively frequent. The details of the work done by the Sanitary Inspector in this connection are included in his Report (paragraph 19).

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of samples of food, etc., taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts are given in paragraph 9. No special work is undertaken in regard to nutrition.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The methods employed in dealing with infectious diseases were described in the Survey Report for 1930 and need not be repeated in full. Briefly the facilities offered are — Every medical practitioner in the District is provided with outfits for the examination of the commoner morbid specimens by the Clinical Research Association, London, all charges, except postage being paid by the Local Authority. Whenever necessary, or desirable on grounds of public health, patients suffering from a notifiable infectious disease are removed to Hospital, contacts excluded from work or school for a prescribed period, and disinfection of premises, bedding, etc. carried out. Information as to non-notifiable and other diseases affecting school children is obtained weekly or oftener if necessary from the Head Teachers of the village and country schools through the County Medical Officer, and joint action is taken in the event of any serious outbreak.

31. DISINFECTION.

Disinfection after infectious and occasionally upon request, after other diseases e.g. Cancer, is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector by fumigation. Disinfection of verminous persons or places (Public Health Act, 1925, Secs. 45–50) has not been found necessary.

32. PESTS.

Several complaints as to rat infestations have been dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector but none has arisen in regard to insect or other kinds of pests.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Amongst the notifiable infectious diseases (other than Tuberculosis), Scarlet Fever of a mild type was by far the most prevalent, the majority of the cases being in that part of the District which borders on Maidenhead where there was a similar outbreak. Diphtheria cases were about the average in number and with one exception all recovered. Details are supplied in the two tables below, following which is the list of Diseases in Schools.

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1932
(*other than Tuberculosis*).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total deaths.</i>
Diphtheria	19	18	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	3	1	1
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	0	0	0
Pneumonia	4	0	1
Poliomyelitis	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	72	28	1
Smallpox	0	0	0

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1928—1932.

<i>Disease.</i>	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Diphtheria	31	18	13	30	19
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid	0	2	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	1	1	1	3
Malaria	1	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	2	6	4	7	4
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	1
Puerperal Fever ..	0	0	1	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	0	1	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	40	19	41	31	72
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1932.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including Contacts.</i>
Bisham, Parochial	88	Measles	Jan.	11
Bisham, Stubbings	11	Influenza	Jan.	5
		Measles	Jan.	5
		Scarlet Fever	Jan.	1
Bray, Braywood	107	Scarlet Fever	May, Nov.	6
		Sore Throat	Nov.	2
		Impetigo	Nov.	1
		Ringworm	Nov.	1
		Measles	Oct. Nov.,	5
Bray, Holyport	108	Scarlet Fever	Sept.	6
Bray, Touchen End	46	Measles	Feb.	9
		Whooping Cough	May	4
		Scarlet Fever	June	1

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including Contacts.</i>
Cookham Dean	60	Chickenpox	April	2
Cookham, Holy Trinity	101	Scarlet Fever	April, July, Nov.	4
		Whooping Cough	July, Sept.	12
		Diphtheria	May	1
		Chickenpox	April, May	3
Cookham, North Town C.E.	115	Diphtheria	March, June, July	32
		Chickenpox	June, July	6
		Scarlet Fever	June	2
		Measles	March, June	42
Cookham Rise	—	Impetigo	Dec.	1
Hurley, Burchetts Green	21	Measles	April	1
		Impetigo	Sept.	1
Hurley, Knowl Hill C.E.	104	Measles	May, Sept.	23
		Chickenpox	May	1
White Waltham	127	Impetigo	Feb., May, Nov.	3
		Scarlet Fever	Sept., Oct., Nov.	11
		Measles	Jan.	29

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was found not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not

during the current year are set out in the table below :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 — 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 — 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 — 20	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
20 — 25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 — 35	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	1
35 — 45	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
45 — 55	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
55 — 65	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
65 and over	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	8	6	1	1	5	3	..	2

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—11.0.

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.69 and for the present year the net cancer deaths number 11 males and 10 females, giving a total of 21 which is equivalent to a rate of 1.38 per 1,000. The facilities provided by the neighbouring Hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There were no notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Cases of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were entirely absent during 1932.

Easthampstead

Rural Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	27,034
Population (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	18,010
Population (estimated for 1932)					..	19,060
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)					..	4,018
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	4,118
Rateable Value (1933)	..	..	..	..	..	£125,202
Sum represented by a penny rate (1933)	..	..			..	£485
Outstanding loans (1933) Housing				..	..	£85,107
„ „ „ All other	..	..	..	..	..	£98,607

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1932.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live Births	{ Legitimate	232	127	105	12.69
	{ Illegitimate	10	5	5	
					<i>Rate per 1000. total births.</i>
Still Births	.. ..	8	4	4	32.00
					<i>Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	.. ..	215	113	102	11.28
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes 26.04.					

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	{ from Puerperal Sepsis	2
	{ from other Puerperal causes	1

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1000 live births :—Legitimate, 38.79. Illegitimate, Nil. Total, 37.19.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	<i>Nil</i>
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

For Public Health statistical purposes the population of Easthampstead Rural District is very difficult to assess, as a considerable proportion consists of non-civilians (e.g. Royal Military College, Sandhurst). The Registrar General usually gave two figures, one upon which to estimate the Birth Rate and the other for calculating the civilian death-rate, but this practice has now been discontinued.

The population as enumerated at the recent and at previous takings of the Census are :—

Population enumerated in Census 1901 ..	15,757
„ „ „ „ 1911 ..	17,548
„ „ „ „ 1921 ..	18,757
„ „ „ „ 1931 ..	18,010
„ estimated for the year 1932 ..	19,060

Various peculiarities in the constitution, movement, housing, etc., of the population of this District are referred to in the Section in the Preface dealing with the Census, and the population of the several Parishes is given in the Appendix.

4. BIRTHS.

The net number of births attributed to the District for 1932 is 242 of which 10 (or 4.14 per cent.) are illegitimate, for the previous year the corresponding figures were 256 total births of which 17 (or 6.64 per cent.) were illegitimate.

The Birth Rate for 1932 works out at 11.28 as against 13.89 in the previous year and a ten year average of 13.52.

The Births registered locally are :—

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	113	91	204
Illegitimate	..	..	5	3	8
		Totals	118	94	212

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	127	105	232
Illegitimate	..	..	5	5	10
		Totals	132	110	242

5. DEATHS.

As shown in the table at the end of this paragraph the net number of deaths attributed to this district for the year ended 31st December, 1932, is 215. Assuming the civil population to be 19,060 this gives a Death Rate of 11.28 per 1000. In the previous year the total deaths were 216 and the Death Rate 9.25 while the average for the past ten years is 10.78.

The principal causes of death, with the corresponding numbers for 1931 in brackets, are :—

Heart Disease, 51 (45) ; Cancer, 32 (24) ; Diseases of the Blood Vessels (Arterio-sclerosis, Apoplexy, Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.) 20 (19) ; Respiratory Diseases (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc.) 23 (27) ; Influenza, 3 (1) ; Tuberculosis (all forms), 13 (13) ; Infectious Diseases (Whooping Cough, 1 (3) ; Suicide, 0 (2) ; Other forms of violence (accidents, etc.) 9 (13).

Following is the Record of Deaths registered during the year 1932 :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of Deaths registered in the district	111	97	208
<i>Plus</i> Inward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> residents dying elsewhere	28	18	46
<i>Minus</i> Outward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> non-residents dying in the district	26	13	39
Net numbers ..	113	102	215
Deaths in Institutions	..	..	56
Coroner's Inquests	..	..	11
Uncertified	..	..	0

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 9 deaths amongst children under one year of age. Based upon the total number of live births for the year this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 37.19 per 1000. In the previous year there were 15 deaths out of 215 births or a rate of 58.59 per 1000, the average for the past ten years being 47.91.

In addition to these there were 8 still births (4 males and 4 females) which gives a rate of 32.00 per 1000 births.

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

Causes of Death.	under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Pneumonia ..	..	...	...	1	...	2	...	..	3
Debility from Birth	1	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	1
Intracranial Hæmorrhage ..	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	1
Congenital Malformation ..	1	1	...	..	..	...	..	...	2
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	...	..	1	...	..	1
Acute Bronchitis	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	1	1
Total ..	3	1	...	1	..	3	..	1	9

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, ETC.,

A full list of the Officers, Laboratories and Institutions is given in the Preface.

8. HOME NURSING.

General nursing in the home is carried out by the staffs of the local Nursing Associations, a list of which is given in the Preface. Most of the cases of the more serious infectious diseases, e.g. Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, are removed to the Isolation Hospital in Maidenhead, but when necessary or advisable, a special nurse is engaged to look after home-nursed cases and also to act as ‘ Health Visitor ’ by following up children absent from school, to enquire into all suspicious cases of illness and to see that medical attention if required, is secured.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements for the examination of swabs, sputum, etc., are the same as described in the corresponding paragraph of the Maidenhead Section of this Report. A list of the Laboratories and Consultants available is given in the Preface. The work done under this heading is set out below.

Swabs, etc., examined by the Clinical Research Association on behalf of and under contract to the Local Authority.

Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners :—

<i>Material.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria ..	13	49	62
Sputum for Tubercle ..	0	0	0
Blood for Typhoid ..	0	0	0
Other Specimens ..	0	0	0
	13	49	62

Various official samples of milk, drugs and foodstuffs were taken during the year by the Police and submitted to the County Analyst for examination, the details of which are shown in the following list :—

Coffee—Loose	1	Margarine	1
Milk	20	Potted Meat	1

All genuine.

In addition two samples of water supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company were taken and submitted for chemical analysis, both of which proved of good quality.

Two samples were also taken from private wells in Ralph's Ride (see paragraph 14, Water Supply). One proved passable as regards chemical purity, but had a distinct plumbo-solvent action, while the other showed evidence of organic pollution.

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

This remains the same as was given in the corresponding paragraph in the Survey Report for 1930 (pages 132–133).

11. HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals utilised by the inhabitants of this Area are the Royal Victoria Nursing Home and Cottage Hospital, South Ascot (5 miles), the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading (10 miles), King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor (8 miles), and for Infectious Diseases, by arrangement with the local Authority the Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead (9 miles). The distances given are approximate and measured in a straight line from the centre of the District. The service rendered appears to be adequate.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulance of the Hospital concerned is generally utilised for the transport of the patient, but the Red Cross Ambulance at Reading is also available for accidents and such like.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

These are enumerated under their appropriate headings in the Preface.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

For a rural district the water supply in this area is remarkably good, for approximately 80% of the premises, including farms, have the public supply laid on. Outlying cottages and certain large houses have their own supply from private wells. In former years an extensive survey of the water supply in this district was made and numerous small private wells were closed as a result of analysis then made. The remainder are either quite satisfactory or are at least “the best available.” Practically all new houses derive their supply from the public mains of one or other of three Companies whose pipes run through different portions of the District. These Companies are :—

South West Suburban Water Company.

Frimley and Farnborough Water Company.

Wokingham Water Company.

The only exception is the locality lying to the South of Bracknell, known as Harmans Water or Ralph's Ride where, of late, a considerable number of more or less isolated dwellings have been erected. Owing to the nature of the soil—heathland ; Bagshot Sands—satisfactory well water is not as a rule obtainable, but negotiations are on foot with a view to laying a public supply along the principal thoroughfares. These mains are estimated to cost about £950 and will be available for extensions to the seventy odd premises in this neighbourhood. For results of analysis (Water), see paragraph 9 (Laboratory Facilities).

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Drainage of surface water as distinct from sewerage, affects only a small portion of the South-west corner of the District, namely the village of College Town in the Parish of Sandhurst. As explained in previous Reports, heavy rains tend to flood this low lying locality and matters have been made worse by numerous small land-owners obliterating the small water courses that traverse their property. Considerable improvement has been effected of late by re-conditioning the main roadway, clearing and reconstructing the main ditches that lead to the Blackwater stream which is close at hand, and chiefly, last year, by the clearing of the Blackwater itself with its overgrown banks and masses of debris washed down by frequent floods. With regard to sewerage the most important item to record is the progress of the Sandhurst and Crowthorne Sewage Scheme. As noted in the previous year's Report, this scheme which provides for the sewerage of the villages of Sandhurst and Crowthorne was commenced on the 23rd of December, 1931 and is now nearing completion. The original estimated cost was £112,000 but as there have been many modifications and alterations the exact amount cannot be stated until the final accounts have been rendered. The premises for which the sewer will be available number :— In Crowthorne, 571 ; in Sandhurst, 621. The following description of the Purification Works has been kindly supplied by the Engineers for the Scheme, Messrs. Howard Humphreys and Sons, of 17, Victoria Street, Westminster.

The total area of land purchased for the purification works is $13\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The site contained a substantial brick-built house, which has been completely renovated internally for occupation by the Works Manager, outbuildings which have been converted into a store and office, and a garden.

The purification works are designed for a maximum daily dry weather flow of 270,000 gallons, and consist of :—

A detritus and equalising tank divided into three compartments whose combined capacity is 9,400 gallons. The

sewage leaves this tank through a floating outlet by which the rate of delivery to the main tanks and filters is controlled in conjunction with an automatic flow recorder.

Two “upward-flow” sedimentation tanks having a combined capacity of 73,200 gallons, giving an average detention period of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, when the works are dealing with their designed flow.

Four circular bacteria beds each of 93 feet effective diameter. The average depth of media is 6 feet and the total volume of media is 6,000 cubic yards. The distribution of the tank liquor on to the beds is effected by mechanical revolving sprinklers.

An irrigation area of 4.6 acres upon which the effluent from the bacteria beds receives final treatment before its discharge into the River Blackwater. This area is under-drained and the discharge from the drains is collected in a concrete channel for conveyance to the River.

Sludge drying lagoons of which there are twelve, each being 50 feet by 20 feet, giving a total area of 1,333 square yards.

An automatic electric pumping station with duplicate sets of motors and pumps for dealing with the drainage from the sludge lagoons and with the contents of the tanks at such times as it may be necessary to empty them.

A small mess-room for the use of labourers employed on the works.

With regard to other parts of this district, the Bracknell Sewage Works have been largely re-constructed and may now be regarded as being efficient and in a satisfactory condition. The Binfield Sewage Works continues to give satisfaction and now all but 28 out of the 293 houses that could be connected are so connected.

The detached portion of Binfield village known as Amen Corner still remains without a sewer and although the matter has been frequently discussed at Council and Committee meetings no definite move has been made on account of the present financial stringency.

Strong representations have been made both by and on behalf of persons living in that straggling village which occupies the Northern part of the parish of Winkfield to inaugurate a sewerage scheme for their benefit. As noted in last year's Report an effort was made to connect up with the Windsor Rural District sewer, which is near-by, but negotiations fell through on the vexed question of "proportionate contribution." A firm of Civil Engineers was engaged to survey the district and propound alternative schemes. One of these has been approved in principle but matters are at a standstill at present owing to the difficulty of finding a site for the disposal works.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A description of the rivers and streams in this district and the action taken to prevent their pollution was given in the Survey Report for 1930 at page 136. The only incident worthy of record in this connection was the inadvertent pollution of the Bullbrook (that portion of the Cut that flows past the village of Bracknell) by gas water from an old gasometer that was being demolished at the Ascot Gas Works (Windsor R.D.). As soon as noticed, the pollution was traced to its source and promptly stopped.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Where a sewer is available, e.g. Bracknell and Binfield sewerage areas, approximately 90 per cent. of the closets in use are Water Closets, and it is probable that when the Sandhurst and Crowthorne scheme is in operation, a like standard will be attained, thus accounting for the principal villages and

about two-thirds the population of the District. There is no "Conversion Scheme" in operation, in fact, it is hardly called for, as any difficulty hitherto arising in enforcing a necessary connection to the sewer has been overcome by the exercise of existing legal powers.

The District Council does not undertake the emptying of cesspools or pail closets.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

In 1906 a scheme for dry scavenging the village of Bracknell (population then about 4,000) was inaugurated. Six years later this was extended to cover the whole district, probably the first Rural District to have a dry scavenging scheme throughout. Until 1930 the work was done by private contractors, the refuse being deposited in old ponds, disused gravel pits and clay holes subsequently covered over with soil and cultivated. When the sites available for disposal were used up, difficulty was experienced in getting private contractors to carry on the work and in the year last mentioned the District Council took over the work, which is now done by a specially constructed motor vehicle, and a team of four men, one of whom is constantly employed at the Dump. The Dump is a large clay-pit (disused) situated in the Parish of Winkfield, a short distance off the main road. The refuse is sorted, partly burned and covered with soil. Difficulty is occasionally experienced in obtaining soil for the purpose and the use of the scavenging vehicle (time and running expense) for collection and conveyance of covering material adds rather to the cost of the scheme. Nevertheless, the scheme has been so economically organised by Mr. Chas. Yorke (Sanitary Inspector) that the whole of the district enjoys a *weekly* collection of house refuse at a cost which works out at a trifle over three-halfpence in the £ rateable value, a record that would be hard to beat. Appended is his statement of accounts for the year, 1932.

Council Offices, Bracknell.

5th January, 1932.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,

Medical Officer of Health.

DRY SCAVENGING.

I have the pleasure of presenting to you the costs, etc., of the Scavenging system for the year ended Dec. 30th, 1932.

	£	s.	d.
Wages (Driver, 2 men, and 1 man at Dump)	441	16	0
N.H. and U.I. Contributions	16	1	5
Petrol	81	5	0
Oil and Grease	20	16	11
Tyres	12	17	2
Repairs	48	2	10
Insurance, Third Party	8	10	0
Licences	28	5	0
Cost of Tip	20	0	0
Employers' Liability		12	0
Sleepers for Dump	5	10	0
Hut for Dump	5	0	0
Hire of Lorry	10	10	0
Sundries	4	4	0
Mr. Stanley's account, for Owlsmoor	8	0	0
	711	11	1 = 1.512d.

The Lorry has travelled 13,000 miles, including 921 miles for earth for covering purposes. An average of 2,550 receptacles are emptied each week making a total of 135,150 per annum (this does not include Owlsmoor). The amount of rubbish collected from Owlsmoor in 16 weeks was 49 barrow loads. 776½ lorry loads of refuse were disposed of = 4,659 bulk tons. The whole of the Area is scavenged, and small portions of Cookham R.D.

I thank the Committee for kind consideration given me, and beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES YORKE,

Sanitary Inspector.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

In a district of this size and population (27,034 acres, 18,010 population) it is no easy matter for one man, single-handed and without adequate clerical assistance to give due attention to all the statutory and routine duties that now come within the purview of a sanitary inspector, the more so as he has also to act as Building Surveyor. The Report annually presented by Mr. Chas. Yorke does him great credit in this respect, and the fact that he is ready and willing at all times to furnish statistical information on any matter arising directly or indirectly in the course of his duties is ample testimony to his diligence. The work increases year by year, and the completion of the Sandhurst and Crowthorne Sewage Scheme will, for a considerable time make additional calls upon his services, especially in relation to connection of house drains to sewer, it behoves the District Council to take into consideration at an early date the question of providing qualified assistance.

The following is the Sanitary Inspector's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

Council Offices, Bracknell.

January, 1933.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,

Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of presenting the following report of works performed during the year, 1932 :—

The total number of visits made during the year was 3,242.

HOUSING AND PLANS.

95 Plans have been before the Council for approval during the year of various new buildings, additions, alterations,

drainage, etc. The following are the number of cottages built from 1904 to 1931 and 1932 ;—

	1904 to 1930.	1932.	<i>Total.</i>
Binfield	111	7	118
Crowthorne	156	7	163
Easthampstead	131	3	134
Sandhurst	295	9	304
Warfield	103	3	106
Winkfield	265	28	293
	1061	57	1118

This includes 2 wooden houses in the Parish of Crowthorne, 2 in Easthampstead, and 5 in Winkfield.

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples of water have been taken for chemical and bacteriological analysis from various company's supply and from Ralph's Ride in the Parish of Winkfield.

A Survey and Plan was made of Ralph's Ride area, and the South West Suburban Water Company interviewed regarding the question of costs, etc. and presented to the Council, and a water supply was approved of to the said area.

Since my last report relating to the Wokingham Water Company's supply the Company have inserted a Booster Pump which has increased the pressure considerably and no complaints have been received of an insufficient supply.

Six houses have been provided with supplies from the Company's mains.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The slaughter houses have been kept by the occupiers in a clean condition. There are 10 in the District, all licensed.

DRAINAGE.

BINFIELD.

265 Houses are now connected to the system, 12 being connected during the year, which include 7 newly erected premises.

There are now 28 houses that could be connected if desired and this list is having the attention of the Committee. The drainage scheme for Amen Corner has not yet been decided and the matter is still in abeyance. One case of refusal to connect 2 houses was brought before the Justices after which the said premises were connected to the main drainage system.

WINKFIELD.

The Drainage for the portion of Winkfield Parish, viz. : Cranbourne, Fernbank Road, etc., have received much attention from the Council, but no definite decision has yet been reached.

CROWTHORNE AND SANDHURST.

The drainage system for the above has nearly reached completion and soon connections will commence. Enquiries have been many to connect properties and the year will be a very busy one.

During the year many meetings were held by the Committee to decide problems that arise and successful conclusions were reached.

THE BLACKWATER.

This river was cleansed and all obstruction removed by the Thames Conservancy.

SCAVENGING.

See special Report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following are the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	59
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	8
Lobar Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	7
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	2
Influenza Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	14

39 cases were removed to the Maidenhead Isolation Hospital, 30 cases treated at home, 13 in private Sanatoria, and 1 at a Military Hospital.

47 Houses were disinfected, viz. : 36 for Scarlet Fever, 4 for Diphtheria, and 1 for Erysipelas, 1 for Measles and 2 for Cancer ; in addition a small quantity of Library Books were disinfected. In the cases of Diphtheria swabs were taken off all contacts and forwarded for culture.

FOOD.

Many visits were made to premises where food of various kinds were produced or sold and clean conditions of the premises were general.

75lbs. of Pork was destroyed and a quantity of sausages.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 68 cowsheds in the Area having a total of 1,148 milking cows supplying various suburbs of London, local towns and large Dairy Companies beside the Council's and adjoining areas. The majority of the cowsheds were found to be kept in a clean condition. The autumn cleansing of some cowsheds was neglected but after verbal notices were given the cleansing was executed.

In this District there are :—42 Wholesale Producers ; 27 Retail Producers ; 12 Retail Purveyors. Three of the last mentioned have shops and three of Producers are licensed for Grade A (T.T.).

BAKEHOUSES.

The Bakeries have been kept in a clean condition by the occupiers with the exception of two which were properly cleansed when further requested. There are 24 altogether in the District.

The following are the number of nuisances reported and remedied during the year :—

Polluted Ditches	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Blocked Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Drainage remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Blocked Sewers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ditches cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Streams cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rainwater Drains supplied		..	..	..	..	..	4
Earth Closets repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Earth Closets supplied	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Earth Closet Pails (new)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Privies cleansed and repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cesspools cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Flushing Cisterns repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Damp Walls..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Gas Fumes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Floors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Guttering repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kitchens repaired and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Sculleries repaired and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Water Closets repaired and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Staircases repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bedrooms repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Larder repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water supplies provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Chimney Stacks repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Copper supplied	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Copper repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
General repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Outbuildings repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rubbish removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Houses cleansed and repaired throughout	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Houses reconditioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Filter Tanks provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pig Styes cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	3
						222
Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	13

The attention of the Medical Officer of Health was drawn to the serious pollution of the Cut by discharge of water from a gasometer which was being demolished. Prompt action was taken by him, and the serious pollution abated.

Many and various reports have been submitted to you during the year and I thank you for the assistance rendered to me and trust this report is to your satisfaction.

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES YORKE.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Action under this heading is not called for in this Report.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Tents, vans and sheds are the only premises calling for comment in this respect. These are worthily congregated on a parcel of land at Owlsmoor, purchased or taken possession of by the gipsy fraternity for the purpose. The requirements of the Bye-laws relating to these dwellings are fully complied with.

There are no "Offensive Trades" carried on in this District.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

No action is necessary as there are no premises where Rag Flock is made, used or sold.

23. SCHOOLS.

All the 14 Public Elementary Schools in this District are provided with a public water supply.

The sanitary arrangements at each school is set out in the list given below.

All are kept in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness. In the event of infectious disease occurring, joint action with the County Medical Officer is taken, and information mutually exchanged. See paragraph on Infectious Disease.

Number of Elementary Schools and description of Sanitary arrangements, in Parishes :—

BINFIELD.

St. Marks	}	W.C.s all connected to sewer.
Binfield Old School		

CROWTHORNE.

Crowthorne C.E.	Pails and sub-irrigation for Lavatory and Urinal.
-----------------	---

Crowthorne Council School :

W.C.s all connected to Broadmoor system.

EASTHAMPSTEAD.

Priestwood C.S. :

W.C.s all connected to Bracknell Sewers.

Easthampstead C.E. :

Pails, cleaned daily ; Urinal and Basins to Cesspool cleaned weekly.

SANDHURST.

Lower Sandhurst C.S. (Branksome Hill) :

Pails (daily). Basins and Urinal to Cesspool.

Sandhurst C.E. :

W.C.s, automatic flush all to Cesspool and sub-irrigation.

Sanhurst Methodist :

Pails (daily). Urinal and Basin to irrigation (Soakaways).

WARFIELD.

Warfield C.E. :

Pails for all and for Urinal (daily). Basins to soak away (irrigation) in Garden,

WINKFIELD.

Ranelagh (Lovel Road) :

Pails (daily). Basin and Urinals to Cesspool in playground.

Ascot Heath School (Fernbank Road) :

Pails (daily). Basin etc. to Cesspool.

Winkfield St. Mary C.E. :

Pails for all including urinal (twice weekly). Basins to filter-bed and then to ditch.

Bullbrook School :

W.C.s all connected to Bracknell sewers.

Total—Schools, 14, viz. : W.C.s, 6 ; Pails, 8.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

The sanitary conditions requiring notice at the present time include :—

(1). Provision of a public water supply at Ralph's Ride, Harman's Water.

(2). Sewering at Amen Corner, Binfield.

(3). Sewering various portions of Winkfield Parish, particularly the locality known as Cranbourne.

(4). Provision of adequate assistance clerical, and otherwise, for the Sanitary Inspector.

All these matters have been referred to under the appropriate headings in this Section of the Report.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. HOUSING CONDITIONS.

As may be gathered from the comments on the Census Returns in the Preface to this Report, the housing problem in this area is no longer acute. Individual cases of overcrowding do occur where, owing to poverty, the family is unable to afford the housing accommodation required, but this does not affect the general conclusion.

As a result of vigorous action in the past, the condition of all cottage property in this district has now been brought up to a satisfactory standard of repair and most of the notices, formal and informal, now served refer to minor defects. The number of cottages built in the various parishes since Mr. Yorke was appointed Building Surveyor are shown in the following table as also the number of Council Houses in each Parish.

<i>Parish</i>	1904 to 1931.	1932.	<i>Total Houses.</i>	<i>Council Houses.</i>
Binfield	111	7	118	34
Crowthorne ..	156	7	163	—
Easthampstead ..	131	3	134	22
Sandhurst	295	9	304	16
Warfield	103	3	106	12
Winkfield	265	28	293	10
	1061	57	1118	94

The following is the Housing Schedule so far as the various parts are applicable to this District :—

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	384
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	440
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	384
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	440
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	<i>Nil</i>

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	42
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notice :—</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	14
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—</i>	
A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930</i>	<i>Nil</i>
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	42
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	42
(14 Extra Informal Notices).	
(a) By Owners	42
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	<i>Nil</i>
B. <i>Proceedings under the Public Health Acts</i>	<i>Nil</i>
C. <i>Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930</i>	<i>Nil</i>
D. <i>Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930</i>	<i>Nil</i>
E. <i>Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>	<i>Nil</i>
F. <i>Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>	<i>Nil</i>

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

In this District there are 68 premises where cows are kept for milk production and sale, the total number of milch cows being approximately, 1,150.

On the Register at the end of the year there were :—

Wholesale Producers	..	..	..	42
Retail Producers	..	..	..	27
Retail Purveyors	..	..	..	12

Only three of the last mentioned have open shops for the sale of milk. Three of the producers hold supplementary licences for the sale of Grade A (T.T.) milk produced elsewhere in the District.

Twenty samples taken at random from various sources were submitted to the County Analyst and all proved genuine.

The premises are well supervised by the Sanitary Inspector and are maintained in a satisfactory condition. Several informal notices, verbal and written were given mostly in connection with overdue limewashing, but no statutory notices were necessary.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The village shops where meat and other perishable foods are sold are all well kept, clean and tidy. They are frequently visited by the Sanitary Inspector. There are ten slaughterhouses in the area, all licensed and all kept in accordance with the regulations. The same remark applies to the 24 Bakehouses.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of samples of food, etc., taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts are given in the paragraph 9. No special work is undertaken in regard to nutrition.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The methods of dealing with Infectious Disease, hospital accommodation and facilities for examination of swabs,

sputum, etc., were described at length in the Survey Report for 1930 and need not be repeated. The list of Hospitals, Consultants, Laboratories, etc., is given in the Preface.

31. DISINFECTION.

Disinfection by spraying is carried out after every case of notifiable infectious disease and occasionally upon request after other diseases, e.g. Cancer. In exceptional cases where necessary, bedding, clothing, etc., requiring steam disinfection can be conveyed to the Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead, for that purpose.

There has been no call for disinfestation of persons or premises during the year.

32. PESTS.

No official complaints have been received as to animal or insect pests (rats, mosquitoes), etc. Casual complaints in this matter are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector according to circumstances. Since the cleansing of the Blackwater (see paragraph 15), the mosquito nuisance in that neighbourhood has certainly diminished but the weather conditions since then have not been so favourable as they were during the hot summers of 1911, 1921 and 1929.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The only feature of note in regard to infectious diseases during the past year, was the continued prevalence of mild Scarlet Fever throughout the year in the village of Binfield and in the parish of Winkfield towards the end of the year. Another batch of cases arose in connection with a large College in the Parish of Crowthorne. Apart from these centres, there were only casual cases in the other parts of the district. The usual tables appear below and also the list of infectious and other diseases as reported by the Head Teacher of the various Public Elementary Schools.

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1932.
(other than Tuberculosis).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total deaths.</i>
Diphtheria	8	7	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	2	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	0	0	0
Pneumonia	11*	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	0	0
Scarlet Fever	59	32	1
Smallpox	0	0	0

* Including 6 in institutions.

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE
YEARS 1928—1932.

<i>Disease.</i>	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932
Diphtheria	10	16	28	17	8
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	0	1	1	1	0
Erysipelas	0	1	2	5	2
Malaria	0	0	0	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	1	1	0
Pneumonia	6	28	8	11	11
Poliomyelitis	0	3	0	2	0
Puerperal Fever ..	0	1	0	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	0	2	0	0	2
Scarlet Fever	28	29	26	55	59
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1932.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including Contacts.</i>
Binfield, C.E. Mixed	205	Measles	June	2
		Whooping Cough	April, May, June	11
		Chickenpox	April	1
		Scarlet Fever	April, May July Sept.	16
		Diphtheria	Oct., Sept.	3
Binfield, Junior	55	Scarlet Fever	Sept., Feb., March	5 5
Bracknell, Council	192	Mumps	Sept.	1
Crowthorne, Broadmoor	94	Whooping Cough	Nov.	3
		Chickenpox	Jan., Feb., March, April	9
		Measles	May	7
Crowthorne, C.E. Mixed	232	Whooping Cough	Dec.	2
		Measles	May, April	15
		Chickenpox	Feb., March April	29
		Scarlet Fever	April	2
		Ringworm	Feb.	1
Crowthorne, Infants	59	Whooping Cough	May, Oct., Nov., Dec.	16
		Chickenpox	Feb., March, Oct.	20
		Measles	Feb., April, May	25
Easthampstead, C.E. Mixed	68	Chickenpox	April, May	24
Priestwood, C. Infants	84	Measles	Feb., June	4
		Impetigo	Nov., Dec.	4
		Scarlet Fever	Sept.	1
		Chickenpox	March, April	27
Sandhurst, C.	Not Given	Scarlet Fever	April	4
Warfield	127	Chickenpox	June	5
Winkfield St. Mary's	Not Given	Chickenpox	July	3

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 — 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 — 15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
15 — 20	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
20 — 25	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
25 — 35	2	1	1	..	2	2	..	1
35 — 45	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
45 — 55	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
55 — 65	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 and over	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	4	6	3	1	7	4	..	1

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—16.6

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.35 and for the present year the net cancer deaths number males, 19; females, 13. Total, 32, which is equivalent to a rate of 1.68 per 1,000. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There were no notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Cases of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were entirely absent during the year 1932.

Windsor

Rural Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	8,655
Population (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	9,868
Population (estimated for 1932)	..	..	..	..	..	9,802
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	2,099
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	2,191
Rateable Value (1933)	..	..	..	..	..	£104,669
Sum represented by a penny rate (1933)	..	..	..	..	..	£403
Outstanding loans (1933) Housing	..	..	..	..	..	£55,413
„ „ „ All other	..	..	..	..	..	£132,720

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1932.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live Births	{ Legitimate	124	64	60	13.67
	{ Illegitimate	10	8	2	
					<i>Rate per 1000, total births.</i>
Still Births	.. ..	2	2	0	14.92
					<i>Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	.. ..	91	50	41	9.28

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes : 35.2.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth	{ from Puerperal Sepsis	<i>Nil</i>
	{ from other Puerperal causes	<i>Nil</i>

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1000 live births :—Legitimate, 48.39. Illegitimate, Nil. Total, 44.78.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

SECTION A.

3. POPULATION.

For statistical purposes the population is estimated as at mid-year, the calculation being based chiefly on the Census returns. According to the figures supplied by the Registrar General the population of Windsor Rural District for the year 1932 is 9,802.

At the Census in the previous year the enumerated population was 9,868, made up of 4,520 males and 5,348 females of which 8,500 persons were living in 2,191 private families, occupying 2,099 structurally separate dwellings. Other features of the population abstracted from the Census returns are discussed in the Preface, and the population of the several parishes is given in a Table in the Appendix.

The growth of population is illustrated by the following figures :—

Population enumerated in Census, 1901	..	8,103*
„ „ „ „ 1911	..	9,014*
„ „ „ „ 1921	..	9,690
„ „ „ „ 1931	..	9,868
„ „ estimated for mid-year 1932	..	9,802

* Exclusive of the Parish of Clewer Without which was incorporated with the Borough of Windsor on the 9th day of November, 1920.

4. BIRTHS.

For the year 1932 the net number of births attributed to this district is 134, of which 10, *i.e.* 7.46 per cent. are illegitimate, in addition there were 2 still births.

Based on the estimated population of 9,802 this gives a Birth Rate of 13.67. For the previous year the figures are :—total births, 123, Birth Rate 12.59. The average Birth Rate for the past ten years is 13.52.

The Births registered locally were :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males ..	..	..	..	57	7
Females	..	..	..	56	2
Total ..	..	..	..	113	9
					Grand total .. 122

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males ..	..	..	..	64	8
Females	..	..	..	60	2
Total ..	..	..	..	124	10
					Grand total .. 134

5. DEATHS.

At the end of this paragraph a table is given shewing the gross number of deaths registered locally and the same corrected for residents and non-residents, from which it will be seen that the net number attributed to this district for 1932 is 91. Taking the estimated population as 9,802 the Death Rate works out at 9.28 per 1,000. In the previous year there were 108 deaths and the Death Rate 11.06, the average for the past ten years being 10.22.

The principal causes of death with the corresponding figures in brackets for 1931 are :—Heart disease 24 (19), Cancer 12 (20); Diseases of the Blood vessels (Arterio-sclerosis, Apoplexy, Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc) 9 (10); Respiratory Diseases (Bronchitis, Pneumonia), 9 (10); Influenza, 1 (4), Tuberculosis (all forms), 6 (11). Other infectious diseases, 0 (1); Suicide 4 (1). Other forms of violence (accidents etc.), 6 (2).

The following is abstracted from the Death Returns for the year 1932 :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Gross number of deaths re-registered in the District	85	64	149
<i>Plus</i> inward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> residents dying elsewhere	8	12	20
<i>Minus</i> outward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> , non-residents dying in the District	43	35	78
Net number of Deaths	50	41	91
Deaths in Institutions	..	..	.. 32
Inquests	..	..	.. 8
Uncertified	..	..	.. 1

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

Infant mortality in Windsor Rural District is usually remarkably low and the year 1932 shows no exception. Out of a net total of 134 live births, there were only 6 deaths, which gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 44.78. In the previous year the figures were 6 deaths out of 123 births, or a rate of 48.78 per 1000 births, while the average for the past ten years is 40.90 per 1000 births.

In addition there were 2 still births registered. The cause of, and age at death of these infants are shewn in the table below.

Causes of Death.	under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Prematurity	1	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	1
Broncho-pneumonia	...	..	1	...	...	1	..	..	2
Congenital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Respiratory Failure	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	...	...	..	1	..	..	..	1
Totals	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	6

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, ETC.

A full list of the Officers, Laboratories and Institutions connected with the Public Health Service is given in the Preface.

8. HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing in this Area is carried out by the local Nursing Associations, a list of which will be found in the Preface.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements for the examination of swabs, sputum, etc., are the same as detailed in the corresponding paragraph of the Maidenhead Section of this Report. A list of the Laboratories and Consultants available is given in the Preface. The work done under this heading is set out below.

Swabs, etc., examined by the Clinical Research Association on behalf of and under contract with the Local Authority.

Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners :—

<i>Material.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria ..	..	1	24	25
Sputum for Tubercle ..	..	0	5	5
Blood for Typhoid ..	..	0	1	1
Other Specimens ..	..	0	3	3
		—	—	—
		1	33	34
		—	—	—

Official samples of Milk, Drugs and Foodstuffs were examined by the County Analyst.

The following is a summary of the work done under this heading in 1932 :—

All spice ..	..	..	1	Egg Powder ..	..	..	1
Milk*	..	..	13	Olive Oil ..	..	..	1

Butter—Fresh	..	..	1	Lard	..	..	..	1
Mincemeat	..	..	1	Soup Powder	..	..	..	1
Cream—Fresh	..	..	5	Margarine	..	..	..	1
Oatmeal	..	..	1					

* One sample 7% deficient in fat.

One sample of water was submitted to the Medical Officer of Health for Chemical Analysis and proved to be satisfactory.

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

This remains the same as given in full in the corresponding paragraph of the Survey Report for 1930, pp. 164–167.

11. HOSPITALS.

1. King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor (General).
2. Royal Victoria Cottage Hospital, South Ascot (General).
3. Borough Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead (Infectious Disease).
4. The Ham Hospital, Old Windsor (Smallpox).

A general account of these Hospitals was given in the Survey Report for 1930, at pages 167–168. As a matter of interest it is worth while recording the cost of the Smallpox Hospital for the past year which is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Caretaking, cleaning and airing	13	0	0
Attention to Ambulance Shed	10	6	
Fire Insurance	2	10	0
Coals and wood	2	0	0
Schedule A Tax	3	15	0
Ground Rent	5	0	0
Rates	6	0	0
Painting and repairs, average for 5 years, 1927–31	8	0	0
	£40	15	6

12. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Infant Welfare Centres (Voluntary) are held at St. Michael's House, Ascot and the Cordes Hall, Sunninghill (see List in Preface for particulars). Other clinics and treatment centres held in Windsor Borough are available for patients from this district.

13. WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of this district is served by the South-West Suburban Water Co., there being only some 30 houses supplied by private wells. Samples for chemical and bacterial analyses are taken at least monthly by this and other neighbouring Local Authorities supplied by the company and their reports exchanged. No adverse reports have been received during the year.

Houses on Crown land in the parish of Old Windsor are supplied independently from the Crown Water Mains.

14. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are no special works for the draining of surface water other than ditches and natural water courses.

The whole of the parishes of Sunninghill (including the village of Ascot) and Sunningdale are sewered, the system being described in the Survey Report for 1930.

The Works Manager, Mr. E. J. Toy has kindly supplied the following report for the past year :—

Mr. Edmund J. Toy, Works Manager and Sanitary Superintendent, reports as follows upon the Wet Scavenging and Sewerage System :—

WET SCAVENGING.

Number of cesspools emptied at Ascot, Sunninghill, and Sunningdale during 1932	.. .. .	209
Number of loads of approximately 1,000 gallons each removed from same	.. .. .	275

Weekly average of pail closets emptied :

At the beginning of the year	..	..	..	20
At the end of the year	..	..	..	15
Cost of wet scavenging	..	..	..	£310
Cost of dry scavenging	..	..	..	£1,174

Note : Owing to a typing error, the cost of wet scavenging for 1931 was given as £845 instead of £445.

Since my last report the filling in of the old swampy ground to the west of the main road leading from South Ascot High Street to "Moorlands" corner with the dry scavenging refuse has been almost completed, and a start will shortly be made on similar land on the opposite side of the road. The method of layering and covering which is adopted continues to give every satisfaction. There is no nuisance from either smell, flies, or rats, and, although the tip extends for some distance by the side of the road, no complaints have been received.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The Outfall Works at Whitmore Bog, which were only designed for a population of 6,000 have for some months been severely taxed, as at least 6,600 people are now using the system, and in June I had to report to the Council that the required enlargement of the Works ought to be no longer delayed. The Council agreed, and instructed their Engineers, Messrs. Lemon and Blizzard, of Southampton and London, to prepare the necessary plans. These include the provision of a concrete "balancing tank" of 50,000 gallons capacity ; twelve sludge drying beds each 30 feet by 37 feet 6 inches ; a circular sprinkler filter 90 feet in diameter, similar to the two existing ones, and a third humus tank. A tender submitted by Messrs. Hussey, Egan and Co., of Birmingham, for the carrying out of this work at a cost of £7,355 has been accepted by the Council.

Mr. C. Castle and his staff continue to keep the plant and buildings at the Pumping Station in first class condition, and

Mr. F. Wallace has succeeded in obtaining a good effluent at the outfall works in spite of the difficult conditions there.

The total quantity of sewage dealt with during 1932, was 79,898,586 gallons, an increase of about 4 per cent. upon the previous year. The total rainfall at the Pumping Station for the twelve months was 23.89 inches.

EDMUND J. TOY.

15. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These comprise (1) The Thames which forms the eastern boundary of the parish of Old Windsor, close to the Ham (Smallpox) Hospital.

(2) Virginia Water in Windsor Forest which adjoins the sewage pumping station at Blacknest.

(3) Blackmoor Stream which takes the effluent from the Sewage Works and flows into "The Cut"—an artificial tributary of the Thames.

(4) Several small streams (unnamed) that feed ornamental ponds in various private estates.

No pollution occurs and all are carefully supervised in that respect by the Inspectors of the Thames Conservancy Board.

16. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the corresponding paragraph of the Survey Report for 1930 a description and statement of the closet accommodation in this District was given. The figures, as nearly as can be ascertained at the end of 1932, now are :—

Water Closets	..	..	..	..	2003
Earth (Pail) Closets	..	..	..	..	187
Privy Middens	..	..	..	..	7

The Earth (pail) Closets are emptied periodically by the Council's employees. Twelve of these were converted to Water Closets and connected to Sewer during the year. The "Conversion Clauses" of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Secs. 39-42 are not put into operation.

17. PUBLIC CLEANING.

In the parish of Old Windsor which is not sewered, the emptying of Cesspools is done on request and Closet pails are emptied weekly by the Local Authority under the supervision of Mr. Duley. Details of the work are not available at the time of publishing this Report.

A weekly service of removal of house refuse is carried out by the Local Authorities in the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale and fortnightly in the parish of Old Windsor.

(See Report by Mr. Toy, paragraph 14).

18. SANITARY INSPECTION.

Through the regrettable serious illness of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. A. Burch, the usual routine was interrupted for a considerable period. During his absence on sick leave all necessary matters were attended to by Mr. L. A. Brittain one of the two pupil assistants at Maidenhead who had recently qualified. The following report shews that on return to health and duty Mr. Burch has, in a commendable way, amply made up for the intermission of his work so that his district has not in any way suffered either in special or routine duties. It is likewise a matter for congratulation that he should be so fully restored to health after such a severe illness.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

Following is a summary of work carried out during the year, 1932 :—

SANITARY INSPECTION.—Visits of inspection were paid as follows :—

Inspections and re-inspections of dwelling-houses,
under the Public Health and Housing Acts . . . 483

Inspections of Factories and Workshops, incl. Bakeries	44
„ „ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops ..	27
„ „ Slaughter-houses, Butchers' Shops, etc.	164
„ „ Tents, Vans and Sheds	2
„ „ Sanitary arrangements of Schools ..	4
„ in connection with Infectious Diseases ..	31
„ „ „ „ Nuisances	55
„ Various	7
	817

NOTICES.—Notices were served as under :—

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36	6
Public Health Act, 1875, Section 94	5
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 49	6
Informal Notices	98
	115

Matters relative to 12 informal notices had not been disposed of at the end of the year. All other notices had been complied with.

NUISANCES.—Nuisances or defects were met with as follows :—

DRAINAGE :

Choked drains	3
Defective or insufficient drains	31
„ eaves gutters and downspouts	21
Overflowing cesspools	3
Foul ditches and streams	2
Defective water closets	6
Defective pail closets and privy pits	7
Defective sink stones	1

WATER SUPPLY :

Insufficient water supply	6
-----------------------------------	---

VENTILATION :

Broken sash cords	..	..	..	..	..	16
Defective windows	..	..	..	..	..	19

ROOFS :

Defective house roofs	..	..	..	..	..	13
-----------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

WALLS :

Defective brickwork	..	..	..	..	..	1
Broken plastering	..	..	..	..	..	15
Dampness of walls	..	..	..	..	..	12
Insufficient air bricks	..	..	..	..	..	3

PAVING :

Defective paving	..	..	..	..	..	5
------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

FLOORS :

Defective flooring	..	..	..	..	..	10
--------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

CEILINGS :

Broken and sagging ceilings	..	..	..	..	..	8
-----------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

STOVES :

Defective cooking and heating stoves	..	..	..	..	..	11
--------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

CLEANLINESS :

Dirty walls and ceilings	..	..	..	..	..	39
Defective wash boilers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Verminous conditions	..	..	..	..	..	1
Uncleanly keeping of animals	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	12
Dirty furniture, bedding, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2

OVERCROWDING :

Overcrowded rooms	..	..	..	..	..	5
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

HOUSE REFUSE :

Defective or insufficient ash bins	..	..	..	..	..	12
------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

CELLARS :

Flooded cellars	..	..	..	..	..	2
-----------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

HOUSING.

The four houses (three at Sunninghill, and one at Sunningdale) concerning which action was taken under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, were all rendered fit for habitation and re-occupied. Further particulars as to Housing will be found in the statement under the heading "Housing Statistics."

DRAINAGE.

A branch sewer was laid in, connecting with the sewer under Cromwell Road, South Ascot. This afforded facilities for the drainage of Nos. 7 to 10 Crown Hill cottages. These premises were subsequently provided with the necessary house drains and sanitary fittings.

Drain testing was carried out at eleven houses.

WATER SUPPLY.

In June and December, samples were taken as usual from the mains of the South-West Suburban Water Company.

Reports on such samples concluded as follows :—

JUNE SAMPLE :

Bacteriological.—"The water is of excellent quality."

Chemical.—"This is a sample of very good quality."

DECEMBER SAMPLE :

Bacteriological.—"The water is of first rate quality, and free from any trace of contamination."

Chemical.—"This is a sample of good quality."

The water from a private well at Old Windsor was submitted to analysis and proved to be "fit for drinking and domestic purposes."

A well at Sunninghill was found to require protection from surface water fouling. The necessary work was carried out,

MILK SUPPLY.

27 visits of inspection were paid to Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops. Extensive alterations and improvements were effected at one dairy farm, and improvements in drainage were carried out at another. Requirements as to limewashing and cleanliness were, on the whole, well met. There are now two dealers supplying Graded Milk in this district.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

164 visits were paid to Slaughter-houses, Butchers' shops and other places where food is prepared, exclusive of 11 visits to Bakeries.

15lbs. of Beef, and 178lbs. of Pork were voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption, and destroyed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Customary enquiries were made in all notified cases of Infectious Diseases, and terminal disinfection was effected as under :—

After Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	18
„ Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	3
„ Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	2
„ Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	1
„ Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	1

The foregoing report is inclusive of all matters dealt with by Mr. Brittain. I should like to record my profound gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Council, to all the officials and others for their help and consideration during my absence from duty on account of illness.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST A. BURCH,

Sanitary Inspector.

19. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action in regard to smoke abatement is necessary in this district.

20. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

With the exception of occasional visits from van-dwellers, who station their vehicles for the time being on the Triangle at Sunninghill, and on ground at the rear of "The Wells" Hotel, Sunninghill, there is no cause for action under this heading.

The use of the one and only underground bakehouse in this district was discontinued years ago. There are no "Offensive Trades" carried on in this district.

21. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There is no occasion to apply these Acts in this District.

22. SCHOOLS.

The half-dozen public elementary schools in this area are under control of the Berkshire County Education Authority. All have a water supply from the public mains and with the exception of the schools in Old Windsor parish which are drained to a cesspool (emptied by the District Council's employees) all the others are now connected to a public sewer. Their cleanliness and general sanitary condition is quite satisfactory. A list of the diseases affecting the school children during the past year will be found at the end of paragraph 32.

23. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

At the present moment there are no outstanding sanitary matters requiring notice.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

24. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The general statement as to housing conditions in this District contained in the Survey Report for 1930 (pp. 179–180) holds true for the past year. There is still some difficulty in finding house accommodation but this is due rather to high rents than to actual scarcity of houses. Overcrowding does not occur to any extent. The general standard of housing is distinctly good. There are not half-a-dozen working class dwellings in the whole District that require drastic repairs or alterations. Four of the worst were taken in hand last year and re-constructed. Two others will soon follow suit. One old dilapidated house, dangerous because of its proximity to a sand-pit was demolished.

The number of houses erected and owned by the District Council is 88.

25. HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year, 1932 :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	206
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	483
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	182
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	351
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	119
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	101
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—</i>	
A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930</i>	<i>Nil</i>
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	<i>Nil</i>
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	<i>Nil</i>
B. <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	17
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	17
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	<i>Nil</i>
C. <i>Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930</i>	<i>Nil</i> *
D. <i>Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930</i>	<i>Nil</i>
E. <i>Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>	<i>Nil</i>
F. <i>Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>	<i>Nil</i>

* The undertakings referred to under this heading in the previous year's Report, were all subsequently honoured, and the four houses in question were made fit for habitation. In one other case, an undertaking had not been carried out, owing to Owner's difficulty in obtaining possession.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

26. MILK.

There are on the register, 12 producers of milk, of which 4 are wholesalers as well as retailers. Of retail purveyors of milk, there are 12, including 4 with milk-shops.

Frequent visits of inspection were paid to the premises where milk is produced but apart from occasional delay in carrying out the statutory limewashing, no contravention of the Order was observed. At one dairy farm the premises were re-constructed and brought up-to-date and at another the defective drainage was satisfactorily remedied.

Certain samples were taken by the Police under the Food and Drugs Acts, the results of which are given in paragraph 9.

27. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

No exception can be taken to the condition of the slaughter-houses of which there are 5 in the District, or to the condition of the other shops where meat and other foods are prepared or sold. The same remark applies to the 18 Bakeries in this district. Altogether 175 visits of inspection were paid to these premises and a few minor defects were remedied upon verbal notice.

The quantity of meat voluntarily surrendered amounted to :—Beef, 15lbs. ; Pork, 178lbs.

The Bye-law relating to humane slaughtering is in force throughout this district.

28. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of analysis of official samples of foods, etc., are given in paragraph 9.

Samples of water supplied by the South-West Suburban Water Company were taken at the usual periods and all gave very good results. One sample of water from a private well in Old Windsor was analysed by the Medical Officer of Health and proved to be fit for drinking and domestic purposes. Another well in Sunninghill was obviously contaminated by surface water and the work necessary for protection was carried out upon informal notice.

Propaganda work on nutrition is not undertaken.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

29. GENERAL.

There is little to comment upon in regard to notifiable infectious diseases other than tuberculosis. The total notifications were, in all cases, below the average for the past five years. The tables are given in paragraph 32.

30. DISINFECTION.

Disinfection is carried out as a routine procedure after removal and recovery of the patient suffering from a notifiable infectious disease. Occasionally, upon request, disinfection after the disease is undertaken. (See Sanitary Inspector's Report, paragraph 18).

31. PESTS.

No action in regard to animal or insect pests was called for this year.

32. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables give the chief statistics relating to these diseases.

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1932.
(other than Tuberculosis).

	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Diphtheria	4 (2)*	4	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	3 (3)*	3	1†
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	0	0
Pneumonia	5 (4)*	4	1
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1 (1)*	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	18 (1)*	7	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

*The figures in brackets () indicate cases which occurred at a private institution, they are included in the totals given.

† This case was not notified.

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE
YEARS, 1928—1932.

<i>Disease.</i>	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Diphtheria	15	24	23	9	4
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0	1	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	3	1	0	0	0
Erysipelas	3	5	9	3	3

<i>Disease.</i>	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	0	0	0	1	1
Pneumonia	2	8	5	9	5
Poliomyelitis	0	0	1	2	0
Puerperal Fever	0	1	0	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.. ..	0	1	0	1	0
Scarlet Fever	37	51	10	16	18
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1932.

The following is a summary of the diseases affecting school children as obtained from returns sent to the County Medical Officer by the Head Teachers :

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected, including Contacts.</i>
Old Windsor,	50	Ringworm	Jan.	1
Infants		Chickenpox	April	8
Old Windsor,	181	Influenza	Feb.	39
Mixed		Chickenpox	April	1
Sunningdale,	90	Whooping Cough	Nov., Oct.	11
Infants		Impetigo	April, May, June, Oct.	7
		Chickenpox	Feb., March, April, May	16
		Measles	April	1
Sunningdale,	178	Chickenpox	April	11
Mixed		Impetigo	April	3
Sunninghill, C.E.	—	Impetigo	Dec.	1
Sunninghill,	22	Scarlet Fever	Feb.	1
Cheapside, C.E.		Impetigo	April	1
Sunninghill,	82	Chickenpox	March, Feb.	3
Infants		Impetigo	Dec.	1

33. TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives the required particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from all forms of that disease during 1932.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 — 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
5 — 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 — 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 — 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 — 25	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
25 — 35	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
35 — 45	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
45 — 55	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 — 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	3	4	1	..	2	2	1	1

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—16.6

34. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.25, and for the present year the net cancer deaths number males, 5 ; females, 7. Total 12, giving a rate of 1.22. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There were no notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Cases of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were entirely absent during the year 1932.

Wokingham

Rural Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) (after 1st October, 1927)	..	..	40,998
Population (Census, 1931)	..	..	20,266
Population (estimated for 1932)	..	..	20,760
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	..		5,219
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books, end of 1933	..	..	5,970
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	..	..	5,322
Rateable Value (1933)	..	..	£143,365
Sum represented by a penny rate (1933)	..	..	£552
Outstanding loans (1933) Housing	..	..	£247,594
„ „ „ All other	..	..	£61,452

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1932.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live Births	Legitimate	278	136	142	14.11
	Illegitimate	15	7	8	
					<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>
Still Births	..	19	11	8	64.85
					<i>Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	..	237	128	109	11.42
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes, 38.8.					
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth		{ from Puerperal Sepsis from other Puerperal causes			<i>Nil</i> 1

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1000 live births :—Legitimate, 53.96. Illegitimate, 66.67. Total, 54.61.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	2

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year, and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

The remarkable feature about the population of this district is its extraordinary rapidity of growth. Taking account of the fact that nearly two thousand inhabitants (1,948) were transferred from the Rural to the Urban District of Wokingham in 1927 the population has increased by 3,747 persons between 1921 and 1931. This represents a percentage increase of 22.7 and is by far the largest in Berkshire where the average is 5.6%. In the interval of 1911–21 the percentage increase was 12.0—a figure then exceeded by one other district only. Of this 22.7% increase, 5% is made up of excess of births over deaths (average for Berkshire 4.3%) and the remaining 17.7% by immigration, that for the county generally being 1.3%.

The Census population in past years is as follows :—

Population enumerated in Census, 1901	..	14,386
„ „ „ „ 1911	..	16,652
„ „ „ „ 1921	..	18,469
„ „ „ „ 1931	..	20,268
Estimated population at Mid-year, 1932	..	20,760

Further comments on the population, etc., derived from Census data will be found in the Preface while the population of the several parishes is given in a special table in the Appendix.

4. BIRTHS.

The Births registered locally were :—

	<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	112	5
Females	120	5
Total	232	10
	Grand total .. 242	

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

	<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	136	7
Females	142	8
Total	278	15
	Grand total .. 293	

5. DEATHS.

The net deaths during 1932 shewn in the summary below, numbered 237 as compared with 238 in the previous year. Assuming the population to be 20,760 this gives a Death Rate of 11.42 per 1000 which compares with 11.92 for 1931 and the ten year average of 10.86.

The chief causes of death, with the corresponding number for 1931 in brackets, are :—Cancer, 33 (40) ; Heart Disease, 51 (59) ; Diseases of the Blood-vessels (Arterio-sclerosis etc.), 29 (29) ; Respiratory diseases (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc.), 18 (24) ; Influenza, 11 (8) ; Tuberculosis (all forms), 9 (7). Other Infectious Diseases, 0 (4). Suicide, 0 (1). Other forms of violence (accidents etc.), 12 (2).

The following is a summary of the Death Returns for the past year.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of deaths registered in the district ..	71	76	147
<i>Plus</i> inward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> residents dying outside ..	59	34	93
<i>Minus</i> outward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> deaths of non-residents ..	2	1	3
Net number of deaths ..	128	109	237

Deaths in Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	92
Inquests	..	..	..	..	..	17
Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	3

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

Out of the 293 born in this district in 1932, 16 died before reaching the age of one year, 1 of which was illegitimate. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 54.61 per 1000 live births which compares with the corresponding rate of 33.66 for 1931, and a ten year average of 51.56. In addition there were 19 still births.

The cause of, and age at death of the infants referred to above are set out below.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	under 1 wk.	1-2 wks	2-3 wks.	3 4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.
Prematurity	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	6
Debility	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Broncho pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Jaundice	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suffocation in Bed (death due to Mis- adventure)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	6	—	1	1	3	2	3	—	16

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, ETC.

A full list of the Officers, Laboratories and Institutions connected with the subject matter of this Report is given in the Preface.

8. HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing in this area is carried out by the local Nursing Associations, a list of which will be found in the Preface.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements for the examination of swabs, sputum, etc., are the same as detailed in the corresponding paragraph of the Maidenhead Section of this Report. A list of the Laboratories and Consultants available is given in the Preface. The work done under this heading is set out below.

For the convenience of Medical Practitioners practising in the western side of the District adjacent to Reading, swabs and other morbid specimens for examination may be sent to the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, to avoid delay in the post where the circumstances of the case are urgent.

Swabs, etc., examined by the Clinical Research Association on behalf of and under contract to the Local Authority.

Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners.

<i>Material.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	..	11	189	200
Sputum for Tubercle	..	0	0	0
Blood for Typhoid	..	0	0	0
Other Specimens	..	1	0	1
		12	189	201

Specimens sent to the Royal Berks Hospital.

<i>Material.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	..	1	6	7

Various official samples of milk, drugs and foodstuffs were taken by the Police and submitted to the County Analyst for examination, the details of which are shown in the following list.

All Spice	..	..	1	Margarine	..	..	1
Olive Oil	..	..	1	Butter—Fresh	..	..	1
*Milk	..	..	25	Potted Meat	..	..	1
Cream—Fresh	..	..	5	Oatmeal	..	..	1
Soup Powder	..	..	1				

*(1) 6.33% deficient in fat.

(2) .34% ,, ,, ,,

In addition to the above, 25 samples of water from various private wells were submitted to the Medical Officer of Health for chemical analysis of which 13 proved to be good and 12 bad. A special sample of water from the new boring of the Wargrave and Twyford Works was analysed and proved to be of "Good quality and quite satisfactory."

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

This remains the same as was given under the corresponding paragraph of the Survey Report for 1930 (page 193).

11. HOSPITALS.

There are no Hospitals actually situated in this District. For general cases, the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, is readily available and occasionally, the King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor, or the London Hospitals. For infectious cases, the Borough Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead, is utilised in virtue of an agreement between the respective Local Authorities.

For Smallpox cases, there is a "nucleus" Hospital consisting of tents (stored) and certain buildings (converted railway carriages) erected on a plot of land adjoining Barkham Ride, jointly owned by the Rural and Urban Districts of Wokingham. Although this arrangement would have been considered adequate and suitable say, twenty years ago, that opinion cannot now be held, owing to the development of housing in that neighbourhood, and the difficulties that would arise should any attempt be made now to establish a hospital of the kind on that site. It is suggested that an effort should be made to come to some agreement with the Windsor Urban and Rural Authorities to use their permanent and well-equipped smallpox Hospital on "The Ham," should the need arise.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There is no local Ambulance service. Removal of patients is usually effected by the Ambulance belonging to the Hospital to which the patient is to be transferred. For road accidents and such like the Reading Ambulance service is available.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There are none in the Rural District, but see List in Preface for Welfare Centres. Orthopædic cases attend the centres in Wokingham Borough and Reading.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

An account of the water supply of this District was given at length in the Survey Report for 1930 at pages 195–199 and supplemented by further details in the Report for 1931 (pages 145–146).

No fewer than seven different water undertakings supply various parishes and parts of parishes around the periphery of the District, but out of the 16 parishes, 7 are without a public supply. To remedy this and also to fill up the gaps in certain of the other parishes, the District Council has embarked upon an extensive water supply scheme the details of which follow. The District Council has entered into an agreement with the owner of Arborfield Hall in the Parish of Arborfield to supply to the Council at an agreed price a quantity of water up to 250,000 gallons per day from his private well on the Estate. The water is derived from a boring 340 feet deep into the chalk near the Loddon river. The boring was made by Messrs. G. Alsebrook and Co., of Reading and Arborfield in January, 1930. An independent analysis reproduced below proved the

water to be quite satisfactory for the purpose of a public water supply. The bore is lined with a 14" steel tube from 5' 6" below the ground surface to 131' 4" and with a 12" tube to a depth of 224' 3". The ground level is 132' above Ordnance Datum. The strata penetrated are :—

<i>Nature.</i>	<i>Thickness.</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
Clay of River ballast ..	15' 6"	15' 6"
Clay with occasional Septaria	112' 6"	128' 0"
Grey Clay with sandy streaks	5' 0"	133' 0"
Soft Green sandy clay with shell		
and stone	2' 0"	135' 0"
Mottled Clay	60' 6"	195' 6"
Grey Sandy Clay	12' 0"	207' 6"
Hard White Chalk with flints	133' 0"	340' 6"

The water is pumped by a water turbine (pumping machinery duplicated) to a reservoir of 500,000 gallons capacity situated in Bearwood Road, on high ground just within the boundary of Wokingham Borough, whence it flows by gravitation to the parishes of Arborfield, Barkham, Earley, Newland, Hurst, Winnersh and Woodley.

Approximately 23 miles of mains have been laid for the supply of the parishes named and the estimated cost to the Council for the whole scheme is £50,777. At the moment of writing this portion of the Report (April, 1933), the laying of mains has been completed with a few trivial exceptions, and the reservoir has been filled and tested. It is expected that in the month of May, 1933, the supply will be available to consumers.

The analysis referred to above gave the following results :—
Sample of Water from Arborfield Bore collected on Jan. 27th, 1930.

<i>(1) Chemical.</i>	<i>Parts per</i> <i>100,000</i>
Total solids (dried at 120° C.)	42.00
Combined chlorine	6.00
Equivalent to NaCl	9.90
Nitric nitrogen	0.30

*Parts per
100,000*

(1) *Chemical.*

Nitrous nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
Ammoniacal nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0.0432
Albuminoid nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0.0014
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	..	..	..	..	..	0.007
Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	..	..	..	..	..	20.5
Permanent hardness	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
Total hardness	..	..	..	..	..	20.5
Lead or Copper	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>

(2) *Bacteriological (cultural and microscopical).*

Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on gelatine plates incubated at 20.22° C. for 3 days 14 per c.c.

Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 37.5° C. for 2 days 11 per c.c.

B. Coli not found in 100 c.c.

Streptococci „ „ „ 30 c.c.

B. Enteriditis Sporogenes „ „ „ 100 c.c.

Remarks.

These results show this to be a typical deep well water of excellent quality.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There is nothing to add to what appeared under this heading in the Reports for 1930 (page 200) and 1931 (page 146).

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No special action was called for during the year in regard to pollution of the streams in this District. As they comprise a small portion of the Thames, certain of its tributaries and minor streams flowing into them, they come under the surveillance of the Inspectors of the Thames Conservancy Board, with whom the local Sanitary Inspector acts in co-operation.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Water Closets connected to a sewer are practicable only in the villages of Wargrave and Sonning where there is main drainage. In the other villages they are mostly drained to a Cesspool, while in the more outlying parts the Earth (pail) Closet is the commoner form. In some instances a well advertised type of chemical closet is installed and these appear to be satisfactory so long as the manufacturer's instructions are carefully adhered to.

About 85% of all new houses erected are provided with water-closets. The remaining 15% comprising a small type of bungalow and situated in the more rural parts, are provided with Earth Closets or Chemical Closets.

Under the 1919 Housing Scheme the Council erected 162 houses, of which only 20 were provided with Water Closets and these were situated in the Parishes of Wargrave and Sonning, where sewers are available, the remaining 142 houses being provided with Earth Closets with sink and bath drainage to cesspools.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A. *Dry Scavenging.*

In the corresponding paragraph in the Reports of 1930 and 1931 an account was given of the services rendered under this heading by the District Council and of the plans for extension of the schemes in practice. As there indicated, the whole of the District is now dry scavenged, the more populous parts, villages, etc., being done weekly and the remainder fortnightly. The work is accomplished by 2 motor vehicles, one with a team of 4 men the other with a team of 3 men and the refuse is disposed of by "controlled dumping" at 5 sites in different parts of the District. The work has been exceedingly well organised by Mr. W. L. Longhurst (Sanitary Inspector) and has given entire satisfaction. The costs for the year are set out in his Report which follows.

DRY SCAVENGING.

The work in connection with the above, proceeded satisfactorily during the year and no complaints were received respecting the method of disposal.

PARTICULARS OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY BOTH LORRIES.

No. of Miles travelled..	..	..	..	..	12,157
„ „ Receptacles emptied	..	..	..	..	125,755
„ „ Cubic yards collected and disposed of	..			..	8,231
„ „ Gallons of Petrol used	..	..	..	..	1,792
„ „ „ „ Lubricating Oil used	..	..	..	..	56

WORKING EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1932.

					£	s.	d.
Tax and Insurances	..	..	..	..	97	14	10
Wages in Collection	..	..	£756	4	8		
„ „ Disposal	..	..	212	8	4		
						968	13 0
Cost of Repairs	..	..	..	..	56	16	0
„ „ New Tyres	..	..	..	..	20	11	9
„ „ Petrol, Oils and Grease	..	..	..	..	108	10	6
„ „ Miscellaneous articles (including overalls, gloves and tools, etc.)	..	..	..	..	19	14	2
Repairs to road at Watmore Lane Tip	..	..			28	10	7
Rent of Tips	..	..	..	..	30	0	0
Total Working Cost of Scheme for year	..	..			1330	10	10
(Equivalent to a rate of 2.36 pence in £ over the whole district).							
						s.	d.
Cost of Collection and Disposal per cubic yard	..				3	2	$\frac{3}{4}$
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ receptacle	..						$2\frac{1}{2}$

The above figures do not include depreciation of lorries.

The total working expenses in 1932 show an increase of £165 10s. 0d. in excess of the costs for 1931, but this is due to

the fact that one part of the scheme, which included a new vehicle and the employment of three additional men, did not come into operation until 1st April, 1931.

B. WET SCAVENGING.

The wet scavenging is carried out under the control of Mr. Chas. Aldridge (Building Surveyor) for the Parishes of Winnersh, Wokingham Without, Earley and Woodley, the scheme for the latter two parishes having been commenced in August, 1932 (see Report, 1931, p. 148).

The following is his Report :—

WINNERSH AND WOKINGHAM WITHOUT WET SCAVENGING SCHEME.

JANUARY 1st—DECEMBER 31st, 1932.

	<i>Working Days.</i>	<i>Cesspools Emptied.</i>
Dennis Vacuum Tank 1,000 gallons capacity	248	1,780
		£ s. d.
Working Expenses		951 15 9
Repayment and Interest on Loans		242 16 6
		£1,194 12 3
Cesspools emptied outside the two Parishes numbered 72 and charges for same to ..		120 15 0
Net Cost for Year		£1,073 17 3
		£ s. d.
Cost per Working Day		4 6 7
Cost per Cesspool emptied		12 0
Average number of cesspools emptied per day—7		

NOTE :—The figure for working expenses includes the cost of erecting a Garage to house the new Vacuum Tank for the Parishes of Earley and Woodley, which two Parishes are to pay a rent of £15 per annum.

DISPOSAL.

The old disposal site in Mole Road having proved inadequate for the quantity of sewage dumped, a part of the Council's site in Watmore Lane, Winnersh, has been utilised. Here a system of small trenches has been prepared and iron pipes as necessary laid for discharging purposes. The site appears to be an excellent one for the open irrigation system and no complaint has been received of any nuisance having arisen.

During the Summer months the greater part of sewage to be dealt with has, by arrangement with the owners, been discharged over private lands.

EARLEY AND WOODLEY WET SCAVENGING SCHEME.

For some time past the need for some method of sewage disposal has been apparent in these two Parishes and during the past year, following the application of the Council, an inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health into the provision of a 1,000 gallon Dennis Vacuum Tank and the purchase of a site at Colemans Moor, Woodley. Subsequently a new Vacuum Tank was delivered on August 2nd, and up to December 31st, 1932, 459 cesspools had been cleared.

On the disposal site temporary men have been employed in clearing the land and laying out a system of lagoons for irrigation and the site is in use for disposal purposes.

(Signed) CHAS. ALDRIDGE, A.B.S.A.,

Manager.

In the Parish and village of Twyford, cesspools are emptied by means of a motor vehicle of 750 gallons capacity, purchased 1929. The contents are distributed on allotment land belonging to the Parish Council on the outskirts of the village. This dump was recently reconstructed by laying it out in the form of ridges and ditches and installing a system of iron pipes and junctions by which the flow of sewage can be

directed into the ditches at will. The land is light and porous so that absorption quickly takes place and the dried semi-solid residue which is scraped out of the ditches is readily taken by the adjoining allotment holders.

The Vacuum Tank has also been used upon request in the neighbouring villages of Shiplake, Wargrave, Hurst and Remenham.

Since this system was inaugurated Sept., 1931, no serious complaint as to nuisance from the dump has arisen.

Mr. Newberry of Twyford, who supervises the Scheme on behalf of the Parish Council (acting as a committee of the District Council) has kindly supplied the following particulars.

Number of Cesspool emptying machines one, (capacity, 750 gallons). Number of men employed, driver and assistant : additional labour at times for clearing trenches, etc. Area (approximate) of land used, one acre. Number of loads per day (average) ten. Number of Cesspools requiring to be emptied, 300 (approximate). Total cost for the year 1932, £600.

The Council have now purchased the site on which the Sonning Sewage Works are situated, together with a parcel of additional land, the whole amounting to approximately 10 acres, for the purpose of more effectually dealing with the sewage from this Parish.

The Council in December last appointed an Engineering Manager, Mr. E. A. Hoskins, late Deputy Surveyor of East Grinstead Rural District Council to take control of the following Council's undertakings :—

Wargrave and Sonning Water and Sewage Works.

Wet Scavenging Schemes for Twyford, Winnersh, Wokingham Without, Woodley and Earley.

The Dry Scavenging System for the whole of the District, and the new Water Scheme for the Parishes of Arborfield, Barkham, Newland, Woodley, Earley, Hurst, Winnersh, Shinfield and Swallowfield.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

There is only one Sanitary Inspector for the whole of this District (Area 41,105 acres. Population 20,268 persons). He is provided with an office at the Board Room, Barkham Road, Wokingham and with a clerical assistant who is studying for the Sanitary Inspector's qualifying Certificate. As this District is increasing in population very rapidly (22.7% during the last intercensal period, see paragraph 3, Population) and as Public Health work is steadily increasing, not only in volume by new Acts, Orders, Rules and Regulations, but also in intensity, that is to say, higher standards are being set and matters which were complacently tolerated a few years ago, now become the subject of complaint. This in itself is a mark of real progress for it shows that the general public are developing "the sanitary conscience." At the same time it makes a heavy demand upon the activity of the single-handed sanitary inspector and the time is within sight when it will be physically impossible for one man to carry out the statutory duties of the whole District. The question of qualified assistance in the Sanitary Department is one which the District Council should take into consideration at no distant date.

Council Offices,
Barkham Road, Wokingham.

10th April, 1933.

Dr. James J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health,
Guildhall, Maidenhead.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of presenting herewith my report of work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1932.

The total number of visits made during the year was 2,569 apportioned as follows :—

Number of visits in connection with infectious diseases	68
„ „ „ to dairy farms and dairies	267

Number of visits in connection with water supply	..	57
„ „ „ to factories and workshops	.. ..	58
„ „ „ to slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, etc.	.. .. ..	587
„ „ „ to dwelling-houses	.. ..	783
„ „ „ to caravans, sheds, etc.	.. ..	43
„ „ „ to schools	.. .. ..	24
„ „ „ in connection with Dry Scavenging Scheme	.. .. ..	49
„ „ „ in connection with taking samples of Grade A (T.T.) milk for analysis	..	34
„ „ miscellaneous visits	.. .. ..	599
„ „ complaints received and attended to	..	93
„ „ informal notices issued	.. .. ..	251
„ „ „ „ complied with	.. ..	219

Three fresh cases of overcrowding in dwelling-houses were discovered and remedied.

The above figures include work carried out under the heading "Housing Statistics" which is submitted herewith on the prescribed form.

A Demolition Order under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, was issued in respect of an iron hut used for human habitation at California, Nine Mile Ride, Wokingham Without. This hut was vacated and demolished.

Two Determining Orders were issued in respect of cottages at Barkham and Finchampstead, the dwellings having been made habitable after the issue of Closing Orders in 1930.

Undertakings under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, were accepted by the Council from owners of Holly Tree Cottage, Swallowfield; Parish House, Riseley Banks, Swallowfield; a cottage, Penney's Lane, Wargrave; and a cottage, Blacksmith's Corner, Woodley.

The Parish House, Riseley Banks, has since been repaired and re-occupied.

WATER SUPPLY.

Twenty-six samples of water were taken from private wells in various parts of the district and submitted for analysis.

Ten samples were classified as good, 3 passable and 13 bad. Appropriate action has been taken in regard to the bad samples.

It was also found necessary to issue 4 Statutory Notices under the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, requiring owners to provide a proper supply on the sites.

The Henley Regatta Committee were, upon request, again kind enough to have a temporary water supply laid on from the main to the public part of the course, for the convenience of Refreshment Caterers, occupiers of Caravans, and the public generally. This action of the Committee was very much appreciated by all concerned.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 10 Slaughter-houses in the district, 6 being Licensed and 4 Registered. These premises were frequently inspected and on the whole were kept in a clean condition. One Registered Slaughter-house is not now used for slaughtering and same has been removed from the Register.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Diseased and unsound meat was voluntarily surrendered for condemnation as follows :—

Pork. Five carcasses, two heads, one pluck and one liver.

Beef. One liver.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1928.

No notifications were received during the year under this Order,

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1928.

One notification was received during the year respecting the slaughter of a cow which was carried out under the supervision of the Police.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are seventeen Retail Bakehouses in the district. Informal Notices were issued in respect of the following matters :—

Premises where limewashing was required	..	..	2
„ with defective ceilings	..	..	2

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Particulars under this Order are as follows :—

Number of Wholesale Producers	..	..	..	88
„ „ Retail Producers	..	..	..	51
„ „ Purveyors of Milk (only)	..	..	..	19
„ „ Premises where milk is produced	..	..	..	149

It was found necessary to issue 37 Informal Notices and two Statutory Notices calling upon Cowkeepers and Dairymen to comply with the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order.

There are five farms producing Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) milk, viz. : The National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield ; Mr. A. T. Brown, Sandford Farm, Woodley ; Mr. C. E. S. Gillett, Randalls Farm, Wokingham Without ; Mr. J. H. Cridlan, Remenham Farm, Remenham ; and Mr. F. Beard, Winnersh Farm, Winnersh.

Four Dealers' Licences for the sale of Graded milk were issued to Messrs. J. Fortey and Sons and Mr. H. S. Thatcher of Twyford, Mr. W. E. Gear of Wokingham Without, and Messrs. G. Wright and Son of Sonning, and a Supplementary Licence was issued to Messrs. Emerson and Chanin of Reading.

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Health, twenty samples of Grade A (T.T.) milk were taken at various periods of the year from Randalls Farm, Wokingham Without and Sandford Farm, Woodley, and delivered to the National Institute for Research in Dairying at Shinfield for analysis, and all samples were found to be well up to standard.

Your Obedient Servant,

W. L. LONGHURST,

Sanitary Inspector.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There was no need for any action to be taken with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke in this area.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

With regard to special classes of premises such as “ Houses-let-in-lodging ” (Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 90), underground sleeping-rooms (Housing Act, 1925, Sec. 18 (1)) and such like, there are none within the District, and there are no hop or fruit-pickers quarters. Tents, vans and sheds, however, do tend to accumulate in certain localities but the limited requirements of the special bye-laws for these dwellings are fully complied with, the only valid objection that can be raised against them is the unsightly appearance of the dilapidated vehicles, scrap iron and unclassifiable oddments which the fraternity collect by way of stock-in-trade. So far as general health is concerned, and often in regard to cleanliness of premises, they may be cited as an example to many house-dwellers.

There is only one instance of an “ Offensive Trade ” (Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 112) that of bone-boiler and fat recovery carried on in this district but as it occupies a site in woodland, remote from dwellings no general nuisance is caused,

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS (1911 AND 1928).

There is no occasion to apply these acts in this District.

23. SCHOOLS.

There are 23 Public Elementary Schools in this district, all under the control of the Berks County Council. No exception can be taken to their sanitary condition. A survey of the water supply with analysis of samples from each school, not on a public supply, was made in 1930-31. Two proved unsatisfactory and have since been remedied and one which was not analysed (Grazeley) now has a public supply laid on. The sanitary conveniences conform to the type prevailing in the parish and are well looked after. Thus, with earth (pail) closets and lavatory waste and urinals to cesspools :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Schools.</i>
Shinfield.	The School of Cookery.
	School Green.
	Ryeish Green.
	Grazeley.
Twyford.	Council.
	Polehampton.

As above, but waste water disposed of by irrigation :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Schools.</i>
Arborfield.	Arborfield.
Finchampstead.	Finchampstead.
Hurst.	Boys.
„	Girls.
Remenham.	Remenham.
Swallowfield	Lambs Lane.
„	Riseley.
„	Farley Hill.
Wargrave.	Crazies Hill.
Wokingham Without	Forest Road.
„ „	St. Sebastian's.
Woodley.	Woodley.

Connected to Main Sewer :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Schools.</i>
Earley.	Earley.
Sonning.	Boys and Girls.
Wargrave.	2 Schools in village.
Private Estate System :—	
Winnersh.	Bearwood.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

The Parishes of Woodley and Earley are growing very rapidly. About a year ago the Council purchased a Vacuum Tank for the emptying of cesspools in these Parishes, but now that large portions of these Parishes are being supplied with main water, it is extremely doubtful whether one Vacuum Tank will meet the needs of 2 Parishes.

One Vacuum Tank is in operation for the emptying of cesspools in the Parishes of Wokingham Without and Winnersh. Owing to recent building activities, it is not possible to empty the cesspools as frequently as required by the Occupiers, and complaints are in consequence received of the delay caused.

Some difficulty is being experienced by householders in dealing with sewage from their properties in parts of the Parish of Shinfield, and the question of providing some means of sewage disposal for this Parish will soon have to be considered.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The housing conditions in this District were discussed at some length in the Survey Report for 1930 (pp. 213–215). As will be seen from the remarks in the paragraph headed “ Census ” in the Preface, Wokingham Rural District stands well with regard to housing conditions in general, and that in

spite of the exceptionally large increase in population, private enterprise has, on the whole, kept pace with the demand for “more houses.” Occasionally individual cases of overcrowding are brought to notice, but these usually relate to impoverished or rather, improvident, families whose condition would not be improved except by direct “relief.” Taking the District as a whole, the working class dwellings are in remarkably good order and great credit is reflected on the Sanitary Inspector for the diligent way he follows up formal and informal notices for repairs. The old-fashioned country cottage that has “done its bit” as a house for many generations presents a problem not easily solved. Inhabited as they often are, by an old couple who have seen their family grow up and depart from the shelter of its now dilapidated walls and well-patched roof, one hesitates to apply the modern regulations strictly, and the aged couple, and often the equally aged owner, deserves the consideration of allowing the present tenants to “abide their time” undisturbed, knowing that they are the last.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	210
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	356
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	113
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	224
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	124

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices. :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	105
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

A. *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

C. *Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

D. *Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930* Nil

E. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925* Nil

F. *Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	2*
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

*Closing Orders issued, 1929.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

There are in this District 149 premises where milk is produced for sale to the public. On the whole the premises are well kept and considerable improvement has been effected in recent years in regard to the condition of the floors of cowsheds and the efficiency of the drainage. Limewashing of walls and roof is well attended to, although there are a few farms where this duty is habitually late in being performed, and a special visit by the Sanitary Inspector or the Medical Officer of Health is required. Although 37 informal notices for minor breaches of the Regulations were issued and two statutory notices for major defects all of which have been complied with.

Grade A (T.T.) milk is produced at five farms including the National Institute of Research in Dairying at Shinfield. Licenses for the sale of graded milk were issued to four dealers and one supplementary license to a Reading firm. Samples of milk from these farms are sent periodically to the National Institute for analysis and so far all have proved well within the limits set.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Frequent visits are paid to the ten slaughter-houses in this district, but no cause for complaint was found. Comparatively little slaughtering is done now-a-days in the village slaughter-houses except during the pork season. The slaughtering of the cottager's pig "at home" occasionally presents difficulties, but as a rule due notice is given, but where a number of pigs are kept it is not always easy to distinguish between "occasional" and "regular" slaughtering. In one or two instances it has been necessary to give warning that any increase in the usual number of slaughterings will not be

regarded as " occasional " or " emergency " and arrangements must be made for the use of licensed premises for the purpose. During the year five pig carcasses, two heads, one pluck and one liver were voluntarily surrendered, also one cow's liver for destruction.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of samples of food, etc., taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts are given in paragraph 9. No special work is undertaken in regard to nutrition.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The methods of dealing with infectious diseases, hospital accommodation and facilities for examination of swabs, sputum, etc., were described at length in the Survey Report for 1930 and need not be repeated. The list of Hospitals, Consultants, Laboratories, etc., is given in the Preface.

31. DISINFECTION.

Disinfection by spraying is carried out after every case of notifiable infectious disease and occasionally upon request after other diseases, e.g. Cancer. When necessary, clothing, bedding, etc., is removed to the Public Assistance Institution at Wokingham for steam disinfection. There has been no call for disinfestation of persons or premises during the past year.

32. PESTS.

No official complaints have been received as to animal or insect pests (rats, mosquitoes, etc.). Casual complaints in this matter are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector according to circumstances.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

There is no special feature calling for comment in regard to the infectious diseases notified during the year, these being somewhat below the average for the past five years as shewn in the tables below.

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1932.
(other than Tuberculosis).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total deaths.</i>
Diphtheria	16	15	0
Dysentery	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1	1	1
Erysipelas	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	0	0
Pneumonia	6	0	2
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	27	7	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1928—1932.

<i>Disease.</i>	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Diphtheria	20	19	38	33	16
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	2	5	5	0	1
Erysipelas	5	3	1	0	0
Malaria	0	1	0	2	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	0	2	2	1	0
Pneumonia	4	12	5	8	6
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	2	0	2	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever	56	40	28	12	27
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS, 1932.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected, including Contacts.</i>
Earley	214	Whooping Cough	Feb., June, July	7
		Measles	December	2
		Verminous	June	2
		Impetigo	Feb., June	2
Finchampstead	77	Scarlet Fever	July	1
C.E.		Diphtheria	May	2
		Chickenpox	January	2
Hurst, St.	87	Chickenpox	April, March	
Nicholas, Girls			May	9
		Whooping Cough	April, May, Sept.	5
		Impetigo	Feb. Sept.	2
		Ringworm	March	1
Remenham,	54	Measles	April	19
C.E.		Influenza	April	1
Shinfield,	127	Impetigo	Jan., Sept.	2
C.E.		Whooping Cough	Nov.	15
Shinfield,	65	Sore Throat	Nov., Dec.	20
Grazeley		Scarlet Fever	June	1
		Diphtheria	Nov.	9
Sonning, Boys	56	Chickenpox	Dec.	5
Swallowfield,	71	Mumps	May, Oct.	6
Farley Hill		Measles	May	3
		Ringworm	April	1
Swallowfield,	149	Diphtheria	January	6
Lambs Lane		Sore Throat	December	2
		Scarlet Fever	December	1
Twyford, Boys	123	Scarlet Fever	Nov.	1
Twyford, Girls	98	Pink Eye	June	1
		Whooping Cough	June	1
		Mumps	June	1

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected, including Contacts.</i>
Wargrave, Piggott C.E. Infants	31	Measles	March, April, June	19
		Scarlet Fever	September	2
		Whooping Cough	September	1
Wargrave, Piggott, Mixed	125	Measles	March, May	23
Wargrave, Crazies Hill	64	Measles	June, July	24
Winnersh, Bearwood	147	Diphtheria	September	2
		Measles	January	2
		Whooping Cough	April, May	14

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmon.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmon.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmon.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmon.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
1-5 "	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
5-10 "	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
10-15 "	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
15-20 "	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
20-25 "	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..
25-35 "	6	2	1	1	..	1	..	..
35-45 "	1	3	2	..	..	2	..	..
45-55 "	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	..
55-65 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	9	9	9	8	2	5	2	1

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases = 10.3.

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.62, and for the present year the net cancer deaths number, males, 15 ; females, 18. Total, 33, giving a rate of 1.60. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There was only one notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Cases of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were entirely absent during 1932.

APPENDIX.

Containing :—

Memorandum issued by the Registrar General
on the Statistics for 1932.

Population of Districts and Parishes (Census
1931).

General, Vital and Mortal Statistics (from
Report of Registrar General).

Comparative Mortality Statistics for Districts,
Supplied by County Medical Officer.

Table showing Case-rate per 1000 population
of the principal infectious diseases for each
district.

Table shewing Maternal Mortality for each
district and Country as a whole.

Tables showing Causes of Death, etc., for
East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

Tables giving particulars of Factories, Work-
shops, etc., for each district.

MEMORANDUM.

The annual distribution of his returns of births and deaths for the past year affords the Registrar-General an opportunity of directing the attention of Medical Officers of Health and others using the returns to some points upon which experience has shown that misunderstandings arise.

1.—The numbers of live births, still births and deaths are those REGISTERED (but excluding re-registrations) during the calendar year (*i.e.* 1ST JAN.—31ST DEC., INCLUSIVE) and are corrected for inward and outward transfers. They will differ, therefore, from uncorrected figures compiled locally either for the calendar year or for a period of fifty-two weeks.

2.—The deaths are classified under the headings given in the Abridged List of Causes, as used in England and Wales and Northern Ireland (see page XXIV of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death—1931). The attention of Medical Officers is drawn to the revised “ Rules for the selection of one from two or more jointly stated causes of death ” which appears on page XXVIII of the Manual. The classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special inquiries, the principal subjects of these enquiries being indicated in a table published in the annual reports of the Registrar-General. This possible source of discrepancy between the returns of the Registrar-General and those compiled locally should be borne in mind particularly in regard to the causes of death dealt with in that table.

3.—If a serious discrepancy is discovered between any of the figures above referred to and those compiled locally it should be brought to the notice of the Registrar-General *immediately*. Every effort will then be made to

clear up any point of serious difference but after the lapse of a *fortnight from the date of the receipt of this memorandum*, the work of machine tabulation in this Department will be so far advanced that any desired alteration of the figures will be impracticable.

4.—In addition to the returns above-mentioned, a slip is enclosed shewing the numbers of cases of certain infectious diseases in the district notified during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1932. The case rates of these diseases for England and Wales, per 1000 population are as follows :—Smallpox, 0.05 ; Scarlet Fever, 2.12 ; Diphtheria, 1.08 ; Enteric Fever, 0.06 ; Puerperal Fever, 0.05 ; Puerperal Pyrexia, 0.14, and Erysipelas, 0.36. The rates for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are better expressed in relation to the number of births registered rather than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rates are :—Puerperal Fever 3.3, and Puerperal Pyrexia 8.5 per 1000 total births (*i.e.* live and still births) registered during the year.

5.—The estimated population (Mid. 1932) is not yet available, but will be furnished as soon as possible.

General Register Office,

Somerset House,

London, W.C.2.

April, 1933.

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND PARISHES.

(Official Figures.) Census, 1921 and 1931.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

AREA AND POPULATION OF WARDS.

			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population.</i> 1921. 1931.		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
Maidenhead Urban District Wards.	Belmont ..		314	5082	5204	16.6
	Boyn Hill ..		740	3684	3691	5.0
	Oldfield ..		499	3033	2739	5.5
	St. Mary's ..		571	4931	5881	10.3
Total population ..				16730	17515	
*Wokingham Urban District	1921 ..		557	4475	—	8.0
	1931 ..		3386	1948	7294	2.2
Total population ..				6423	7294	

* On 1st October, 1927, by the Ministry of Health Provisional Order (Wokingham Extension) Act 1927 a portion of the Parish of Wokingham Without (Wokingham R.D.) was transferred to Wokingham Urban District. The portion transferred was 2,829 acres in extent and the population thereon at the Census of 1921 was 1,948.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

AREA AND POPULATION OF PARISHES.

			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population.</i> 1921. 1931.		<i>Persons. per Acre.</i>
Cookham Rural District Parishes.	Bisham	..	2478	875	824	0.33
	Bray	..	7820	3803	4141	0.53
	Cookham	..	5667	5848	6741	1.19
	Hurley	..	4160	1279	1252	0.30
	Shottesbrooke		1395	142	187	0.13
	Waltham					
	St. Lawrence		3640	960	1055	0.29
	White Waltham		2643	807	1144	0.43
Total population ..				13714	15344	

			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population.</i> 1921. 1931.		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
Easthamp- stead Rural District Parishes.	Binfield	..	3489	1916	2104	0.60
	Crowthorne	..	2030	3980	3481	1.71
	Easthamp- stead	..	5295	1994	1978	0.37
	Sandhurst	..	2506	3802	3702	1.48
	Warfield	..	3435	2499	2294	0.67
	Winkfield	..	10279	4566	4451	0.43
Total population			..	18757	18010	
			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population.</i> 1921. 1931.		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
Windsor Rural District Parishes.	Old Windsor	..	4321	2194	2347	0.54
	Sunningdale	..	1211	1657	1733	1.43
	Sunninghill	..	3133	5839	5788	1.85
Total population			..	9690	9868	
			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population.</i> 1921. 1931.		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
Wokingham Rural District Parishes.	Arborfield	..	1469	287	348	0.24
	Barkham	..	1388	211	488	0.35
	Earley	..	1917	584	847	0.44
	Finchampstead	..	3943	934	1308	0.33
	Hurst St. Nicholas	..	2988	1050	1120	0.37
	Newland	..	1227	586	599	0.49
	Remenham	..	1573	589	518	0.33
	Ruscombe	..	1294	320	503	0.39
	Shinfield	..	4313	2413	2671	0.62
	Sonning	..	1247	607	650	0.52
	Swallowfield	..	3745	1587	1540	0.41
	Twyford	..	694	1269	1392	2.01
	Wargrave	..	4461	2383	2271	0.51
	Winnersh	..	2045	738	1536	0.75
	Wokingham Without	..	5102	1750	2325	0.46
	Woodley and Sandford	..	3609	1213	2152	0.60
Total population			..	16521	20268	

Population of East Berks Districts at Census 1931 = 88,299.

ALL DISTRICTS.

DENSITY OF OCCUPANCY.

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of Private Families.</i>	<i>Separate Dwellings. Occupied.</i>	<i>Persons per Room.</i>
Maidenhead Urban ..	4506	4163	0.71
Wokingham Urban ..	1984	1898	0.68
Cookham Rural ..	4044	3947	0.67
Easthampstead Rural ..	4118	4018	0.70
Windsor Rural ..	2191	2099	0.66
Wokingham Rural ..	5322	5219	0.67

TABLE SUPPLIED BY REGISTRAR GENERAL
SHOWING

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1932.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a Population estimated to the middle of 1932, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1931. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.				
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Causes of Death Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Inquest Cases.	Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	1.8	6.2	91.1	0.9
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London. ..	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	2.3	5.9	91.3	0.5
159 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000).	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	1.3	5.8	91.9	1.0
London	15.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	4.4	6.2	89.4	0.0
CORRESPONDING LOCAL STATISTICS FOR																	
Maidenhead U.D. (Pop. 17,630)	14.75	0.51	11.97	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.17	0.91	0.00	54	1.90	6.63	91.47	0.00
Wokingham U.D. (,, 7,328)	15.97	0.27	12.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	34	1.11	4.45	93.33	1.11
Cookham R.D. (,, 15,220)	14.13	0.59	12.09	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.59	0.79	0.00	42	2.17	7.06	89.67	1.10
Easthampstead R.D. (,, 19,060)	12.69	0.42	11.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.16	0.47	0.00	37	3.72	5.12	91.16	0.00
Windsor R.D. (,, 9,802)	13.67	0.20	9.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.02	0.00	45	2.20	8.79	87.91	1.10
Wokingham R.D. (,, 20,760)	14.11	0.91	11.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.59	0.10	55	2.11	7.17	89.45	1.27

EAST BERKS UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

AVERAGE RATES for 10 YEARS 1922—1931.

Corresponding rates for 1932 in italics.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Phthisis Death-rate.	Tuberculosis other than Phthisis.	Cancer Death-rate.
Maidenhead U.D. . . .	16·09	11·81	54·64	0·70	0·22	1·75
1932—	<i>14·75</i>	<i>11·97</i>	<i>53·85</i>	<i>0·51</i>	<i>0·28</i>	<i>2·09</i>
Wokingham U.D. . . .	15·12	14·72	48·92	0·72	0·19	2·36
1932—	<i>15·97</i>	<i>12·28</i>	<i>34·19</i>	<i>0·55</i>	<i>0·00</i>	<i>1·50</i>
Cookham R.D. . . .	14·63	11·09	50·26	0·46	0·11	1·69
1932—	<i>14·13</i>	<i>12·09</i>	<i>41·86</i>	<i>0·53</i>	<i>0·13</i>	<i>1·38</i>
Easthampstead R.D. . .	13·52	10·78	47·91	0·53	0·14	1·35
1932—	<i>12·69</i>	<i>11·28</i>	<i>37·19</i>	<i>0·63</i>	<i>0·05</i>	<i>1·68</i>
Windsor R.D. . . .	13·52	10·22	40·90	0·48	0·16	1·25
1932—	<i>13·67</i>	<i>9·28</i>	<i>44·78</i>	<i>0·41</i>	<i>0·20</i>	<i>1·22</i>
Wokingham R.D. . . .	15·41	10·86	51·56	0·59	0·14	1·62
1932—	<i>14·11</i>	<i>11·42</i>	<i>54·61</i>	<i>0·23</i>	<i>0·14</i>	<i>1·59</i>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1932.
CASE-RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION.

District.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	*Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.
Maidenhead Urban ..	0·00	9·79	2·04	0·05	0·00	0·00	0·01
Wokingham Urban ..	0·00	0·00	0·14	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Cookham Rural ..	0·00	4·73	1·25	0·00	0·06	0·00	0·19
Easthampstead Rural ..	0·00	3·09	0·42	0·00	0·05	0·10	0·10
Windsor Rural ..	0·00	1·83	0·41	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·31
Wokingham Rural ..	0·00	1·30	0·77	0·05	0·00	0·00	0·00
England and Wales ..	0·05	2·12	1·08	0·06	0·05	0·14	0·36

*Including Paratyphoid.

MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT, 1932.

(Civilians only). Estimated Population, 17,630.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES.						100	111
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Measles	..	..	..	..	1	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	1
6.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	1	2
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	6	3
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	2	3
11.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis..	..	..	..	..	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	20	17
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	3	4
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.	..	..	..	..	6	7
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	17	30
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	—	—
18.	Other circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	7	5
19.	Bronchitis..	..	..	..	..	1	—
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	11	5
21.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	—	1
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	1	1
26.	Other diseases of liver etc.	..	..	..	..	—	3
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	2	3
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	1	—
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	—	1
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc.	..	..	..	..	6	3
32.	Senility	..	..	..	..	—	2
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	—	1
34.	Other violence	..	..	..	..	8	7
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	7	12
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):							
	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants		Total	..	..	..	10	4
under 1 year		Legitimate	..	..	..	10	2
		Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	2
Live Births :		Total	..	..	..	143	117
		Legitimate	..	..	..	135	109
		Illegitimate	..	..	..	8	8
Stillbirths :		Total	..	..	..	6	3
		Legitimate	..	..	..	5	3
		Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 88 : Inquests, 14 : Uncertified, 0.

WOKINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT, 1932.

(Civilians only). Estimated Population, 7,328.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES.						39	51
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..			—	—
2.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	3	1
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica		..	..	..	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..			3	1
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..		—	—
11.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	1	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	..				—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..		4	7
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	1	—
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.	..	..	..		—	4
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	10	9
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	—	—
18.	Other circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	1	—
19.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	—	1
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	—	—
21.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	—	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Diarrhoea etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	—	2
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	—	1
26.	Other diseases of liver etc.	..	..	..	..	—	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	—	2
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	1	2
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	1
30.	Other Puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc.	..	..	..	..	4	1
32.	Senility	..	..	..	..	3	8
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	—	1
34.	Other violence	..	..	..	..	2	1
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	6	8
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..			—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above) :							
	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year							
	Total	..	..			3	1
	Legitimate	..				3	1
	Illegitimate	..				—	—
Live Births :							
	Total	..	..			54	63
	Legitimate	..				51	57
	Illegitimate	..				3	6
Stillbirths :							
	Total	..	..			—	2
	Legitimate	..				—	2
	Illegitimate	..				—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 27 : Inquests, 4 : Uncertified, 1.

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1932.

(Civilians only). Estimated Population 15,220.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES.						88	96
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..			—	—
2.	Measles	..	..	..	..	1	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	—	1
4.	Whooping Cough..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	1
6.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	3	6
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..			5	3
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..		—	2
11.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis..					—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..		11	10
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	1
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.	..	..	..	..	2	4
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	20	25
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	—	—
18.	Other circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	6	7
19.	Bronchitis..	..	..	..	..	5	—
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	6	7
21.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	1	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	3	2
23.	Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver etc.	..	..	..	..	1	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	1	—
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	3	1
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	—	1
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc.	..	..	..	..	2	7
32.	Senility	..	..	..	..	—	5
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	2	2
34.	Other violence	..	..	..	..	5	3
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	10	8
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..			1	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above) :							
	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants		Total	..	..		2	9
under 1 year		Legitimate	..	..		2	9
		Illegitimate	..	..		—	—
Live Births :		Total	..	..		106	109
		Legitimate	..	..		102	102
		Illegitimate	..	..		4	7
Stillbirths :		Total	..	..		4	5
		Legitimate	..	..		4	5
		Illegitimate	..	..		—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 71 : Inquests, 13 : Uncertified, 2.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT, 1932.

(Civilians only). Estimated Population 19,060.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES.						113	102
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..			—	—
2.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1	—
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	2	1
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..			8	4
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..		1	—
11.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	—	1
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..	..	..	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	19	13
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	—
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.	..	..	..	..	5	5
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	18	33
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	—	—
18.	Other circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	8	2
19.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	5	6
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	6	2
21.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	2	2
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	—	1
23.	Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	2	1
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver etc.	..	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	2	7
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	1	4
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	2
30.	Other Puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	—	1
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc.	..	..	..	..	4	—
32.	Senility	..	..	..	..	8	10
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	—	—
34.	Other violence	..	..	..	..	8	1
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	13	6
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..			—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above) :							
	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants		Total				6	3
under 1 year		Legitimate				6	3
		Illegitimate				—	—
Live Births :		Total				132	110
		Legitimate				127	105
		Illegitimate				5	5
Stillbirths :		Total				4	4
		Legitimate				4	4
		Illegitimate				—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 56 : Inquests, 11 : Uncertified, 0.

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT, 1932.

(Civilians only). Estimated Population, 9,802.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES.						50	41
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..			—	—
2.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	1	—
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica		..	..	..	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..			2	2
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..		1	1
11.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis..					—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..		5	7
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	1
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.	..	..	..		—	3
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	16	8
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	—	—
18.	Other circulatory Diseases	..	..	..		3	3
19.	Bronchitis..	..	..	..	..	2	3
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..		2	1
21.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..		—	1
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	2	—
23.	Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..		—	—
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver etc.	..	..	..		—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..		1	2
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..		1	—
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc.	..	..	..	..	2	1
32.	Senility	..	..	..	..	—	—
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	3	1
34.	Other violence	..	..	..	..	5	1
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	4	6
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..			—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above) :							
	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants		Total	..	..		4	2
under 1 year		Legitimate	..	..		4	2
		Illegitimate	..	..		—	—
Live Births :		Total	..	..		72	62
		Legitimate	..	..		64	60
		Illegitimate	..	..		8	2
Stillbirths :		Total	..	..		2	—
		Legitimate	..	..		2	—
		Illegitimate	..	..		—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 32 : Inquests, 8 : Uncertified, 1.

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1932.

(Civilians only). Estimated Population 20,760.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES.		128	109
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—
2.	Measles	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough.. .. .	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	—	—
6.	Influenza	5	6
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	4
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	1
11.	Syphilis	—	1
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis..	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	15	18
14.	Diabetes	2	—
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.	6	7
16.	Heart Disease	30	21
17.	Aneurysm	—	—
18.	Other circulatory Diseases	8	8
19.	Bronchitis.. .. .	4	4
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	5	3
21.	Other respiratory diseases	2	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	—	—
23.	Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	1	1
24.	Appendicitis	3	1
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	1	1
26.	Other diseases of liver etc.	—	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	3	1
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	4	8
29.	Puerperal sepsis	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	—	1
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc.	5	4
32.	Senility	11	8
33.	Suicide	—	—
34.	Other violence	11	1
35.	Other defined diseases	8	9
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above) :			
	Small-pox	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	—	—
Deaths of Infants	Total	11	5
under 1 year	Legitimate	10	5
	Illegitimate	1	—
Live Births :	Total	143	150
	Legitimate	136	142
	Illegitimate	7	8
Stillbirths :	Total	11	8
	Legitimate	11	8
	Illegitimate	—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 92 : Inquests, 17 : Uncertified, 3

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ..	86	—	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries) ..	127	4	—
Workplaces : (other than Out-workers' premises)	4	—	—
Total	217	4	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	10	10	—	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	2	1	—	—
Other nuisances	6	5	—	—
Insufficient	5	5	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Unsuitable or defective ..	6	5	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	2	1	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total	33	29	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel :			
Making, etc.	1	1	—
Rest of Section	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	1	1	Nil

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ..	10	—	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	44	—	—
Workplaces : (other than Out- workers' premises)	127	—	—
Total	181	—	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspr. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—	1	1		
Want of Cleanliness	—	—		
Want of Ventilation	—	—		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—		
Other nuisances	—	—		
Sanitary Accommo- dation { Insufficient ..	—	—		
{ Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—		
{ Not separate for sexes	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	Nil	—		
Other offences	—	—		
(excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total	1	1	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108).—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ..	4	—	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries) ..	50	1	—
Workplaces : (other than Out- workers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	54	1	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	8	8	—	—
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances				
Insufficient				
Sanitary Accommodation { Unsuitable or defective ..				
{ Not separate for sexes				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	Nil.			
Other offences				
(excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total	8	8	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108).—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries)..	4	—	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	62	2	—
Workplaces : (other than Out- workers' premises)			
Total	66	2	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	Nil.			
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total	2	2	—	—

3 Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108).—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ..	3	—	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	41	4	—
Workplaces : (other than Out-workers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	44	4	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ..	2	2	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	Nil.			
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total	4	4	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108).—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries)..	12	1	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	46	3	—
Workplaces : (other than Out-workers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	58	4	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	3	—	—	—
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Unsuitable or defective ..	2	2	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)	Nil.			
Total	10	7	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108).—Nil.

